HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,166—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m. | Steamer. | Tons | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7th May | PENINSULAR | 5291 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 14th " | MOLDAVIA | 9777 | | |
| 21st " | ORIENTAL | 6384 | HIMALAYA | 6898 |
| 28th " | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 4th June | PENINSULAR | 5394 | MARMORA | 10500 |
| 11th " | CALEDONIA | 7558 | | |
| 18th " | ORIENTAL | 6384 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 25th " | PENINSULAR | 5394 | | |
| 2nd July | VICTORIA | 6522 | BRITANNIA | 6525 |
| 9th " | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 16th " | ARABIA | 7903 | MACEDONIA | 10500 |
| 23rd " | ORIENTAL | 6384 | | |
| 30th " | VICTORIA | 6522 | AUSTRALIA | 6901 |
| 6th Aug | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 13th " | ARCADIA | 6601 | MONGOLIA | 9506 |
| 20th " | ARABIA | 7903 | | |
| 27th " | VICTORIA | 6522 | CHINA | 7913 |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipto a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent, intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1904.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on Thursday. |
|---|---|---|---|
| NERA | 5,876 | Chevallier | 19th May 1904. |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,248 | C. Gregorj | 16th June 1904. |
| DUMBEA | 5,807 | Charbonnel | 14th July 1904. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "VILLE DE LA CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 27th May, 1904.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | F. Mosca | 4,119 | 1st June 1904. |

PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 800 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

ORDINARY LINE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| *† TRIESTE | E. Mecozzi | 5,095 | 21st May 1904 |
| † MARIA VALERIE | P. Barbe ovich | 4,235 | 20th June " |

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 400 | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued, via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes On at reduced fares
Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIA | P. Craglietto | 5,855 | 27th May 1904. |

For further particulars regarding Passages.
Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent General,
Sassoon House, 64, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

## SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

ntend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMBA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 6th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 3rd May, at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th May, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,300 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 3rd May, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR POREBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th May, (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quilimane and Mozambique.)

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER on or about 10th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1904.

### KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at Conference rate to exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350 ; Port Said, Rs. 330.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort.
All Cabins are on the upper Deck.
The following sailings have been arranged :—

| Steamers. | Captains | Tons. | Sailing about 1904, |
|---|---|---|---|
| ASIA | J. W. Shanklin | 3,611 | 22nd May. |
| CIRCASSIA | Alex. Haig | 6,716 | 31st " |

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

## THE ITALIAN STORES.
## C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots.

## MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

MONGINI BROTHERS FOR ICES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CAKES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR SWEETS.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CHOCOLATES.
MONGINI BROTHERS FOR CONFECTIONERY.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

## DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food
Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.
Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

## HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
## BRANDY.
INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

## GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.
DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay... ... ... ... ... ... Rs. 11 0
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. ... ... ... ... 3 0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. ... ... 5 10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,
APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

## ITHACA CLOCKS
WILL MAKE A
NOVEL
ARTISTIC
ELEGANT
DECORATIVE
PROMINENT
and WORTHY addition to any HALL

They are, beyond doubt, the MOST ELEGANT CLOCKS ever produced at the price. Cased in Oak or Mahogany, plain or golden finished,

Rs. 120. Rs. 155. Rs. 260.

## MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

MADE OF THE

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.
Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.
TRY THEM.

## McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

## BEER! BEER!! BEER!!!

THE "CROWN BRAND" PILSENER BEER
THE MOST WHOLESOME BEER
THAT DID EVER HEART CHEER
IT IS ALWAYS READY AND CLEAR
AND THATS WHY IT IS HELD MOST DEAR.

ONCE TRIED CONVINCE YOU OF ITS EXCELLENT CRISP AND MOST DRINKABLE BEER AND THE BEST VALUE FOR MONEY.

SOLE AGENTS,

## A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,
ITALIAN PROVISION MERCHANTS,
4 BRUCE LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE,
### (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

| Steamer. | Tons. | Capt. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. S. REICHSTAG..... | 2385... | Winiker.....7th | May 1904. |
| S. S. SULTAN ..... | 2381... | Pens.....19th | May 1904. |
| S. S. SOMALI..... | 2655... | Volkertsen...4th | June 1904. |

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.
For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
21, Medows Street, Bombay, 21st April, 1904.

### NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Secretary of the Company, at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 P.M. on MONDAY, the 9th May, for the ERECTION, CONSTRUCTION and COMPLETION of the proposed New Exchange and Offices of the Bombay Telephone Co., to be built on Plot No. 23, Hornby Road.

All information in connection with the drawings, &c., may be obtained on application to the Architect, Mr. CHARLES F. STEVENS, 2nd Flour, King's Building, Hornby Road, on or after TUESDAY, the 3rd May.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper, to be forfeited in the event of Tenderers refusing to sign the Contract.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. KENNEDY,
Acting Secretary,
BOMBAY TELEPHONE Co., Ld.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd May, 1904.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WE have the pleasure of informing the Public and our numerous Constituents that after several years experimenting and the collection of the finest skilled labour under the supervision of an European Engineer, we are now prepared to manufacture Motor Cars of any power driven by either Steam or Petrol, also to undertake any repairs to any make of Car. We may be allowed to point out the many great advantages of ordering a Car from us, a few of which are our specialities and our name is a guarantee for good workmanship, materials and finish, and we feel sure our Simpson Car will have as good a name as we have maintained in carriages for so many years past. Another great item in the life of a car is the way in which it is looked after. We shall be pleased to teach free any intending buyers or their servants how to manage and drive a car; another consideration, we can renew or replace in our Works any breakages which may occur. Often in an imported car it takes months to import the parts, and they are often fitted by inexperienced men.

Our new Engineer who has just arrived to take charge of this department has put us to date, a very important desideratum in this industry, seeing the rapid strides it has made within the last few years.

We shall have much pleasure in giving estimates and full particulars for any make of Car, also to give advice for the most suitable car to suit local conditions in any part of India.

SIMPSON & Co.,
Carriage Builders, Motor Engineers,
Billiard Table and Harness Manufacturers.
Madras, 23th April, 1904.

### ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, Ltd.,
OF 105, VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W.
BOMBAY DEPOT: Esplanade Road.

### NOTICE.

# A SALE
OF
OVER-SEASON'S STOCK, GOODS
and REMNANTS will take place at the Depot
ON
TUESDAY, MAY 3rd, 1904,
AND
WEDNESDAY, MAY 4th, 1904,
Between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

On the First Day of the SALE the DEPOT will be OPEN to MEMBERS ONLY, and on the Second Day to MEMBERS and NON-MEMBERS also.

### A FORTUNE.

In the event of a stroke of good fortune you can win 600,000 Marks, say £30,000 sterling.

The payment of the prizes is guaranteed by Government.
First drawing: June 16th.

GERMAN GREAT MONEY LOTTERY
of the State of Hamburg.
You are invited to participate in the
CHANCES OF WINNING
In the grand drawings of prizes guaranteed by the State of Hamburg in which
M. 10,856,562 or about £542,828 sterl.
SURELY HAVE TO BE WON.

The entire number of Tickets issued is 111,000 of which 53,795, consequently nearly one half of all Tickets issued must draw a prize.

The highest prize in the most fortunate case will eventually be:

600,000 Marks or about £30,000 sterl.

Especially there are the following principal prizes:—

| Premiums: | | | Prizes: | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 of 300,000 M | abt. £ | 15,000 | 1 of 40,000 M | abt. £ | 2,000 |
| 1 of 200,000 M | „ | 10,000 | 4 of 30,000 M | „ | 1,500 |
| 1 of 50,000 M | „ | 2,500 | 5 of 20,000 M | „ | 1,000 |
| 1 of 45,000 M | „ | 2,250 | 3 of 15,000 M | „ | 750 |
| 2 of 40,000 M | „ | 2,000 | 16 of 10,000 M | „ | 500 |
| 1 of 35,000 M | „ | 1,750 | 40 of 5,000 M | „ | 250 |
| 1 of 30,000 M | „ | 1,500 | 100 of 3,000 M | „ | 150 |
| Prizes: | | | 165 of 2,000 M | „ | 100 |
| 1 of 100,000 M | „ | 5,000 | 619 of 1,000 M | „ | 50 |
| 1 of 80,000 M | „ | 4,000 | 812 of 400 M | „ | 20 |
| 1 of 60,000 M | „ | 3,000 | 75 of 300 M | „ | 15 |
| 1 of 50,000 M | „ | 2,500 | | | |

One German Mark is equal to one English shilling.

In all the Lottery contains 53,795 prizes and 18 premium prizes.

The latter are additional prizes awarded in each drawing to the respective ticket drawn the last with a principal prize in accordance with the regulations of the official prospectus.

These 53,795 prizes must be surely won in 7 drawings within the space of a few months.

The highest possible prize 1st drawing amounts to M. 50,000, increases in 2nd drawing to M. 55,000, in 3rd to M. 60,000, in 4th to M. 70,000 in 5th to M. 75,000, in 6th to M. 80,000 and finally in 7th drawing to Marks 600,000.

The official cost for participation in the first two drawings amounts to

£ — 18sh.—d. for a full ticket
£ — 9 „ — „ for half a ticket
£ — 4 „ 6 „ for one quarter of a ticket.

Half resp. quarter tickets will entitle to one half resp. one quarter of the amount, won by the respective number named on the ticket.

The stakes for participation in the following drawings as well as the exact prize-table, are indicated in the official prospectus, which I send on demand gratis in advance. The prospectus is also sent gratis with every order. After the drawing I shall forward to every ticket-holder the official list of the winning-numbers.

THE PAYMENT AND FORWARDING OF THE AMOUNTS WON

to those concerned will have my special and prompt attention, and with the MOST ABSOLUTE SECRECY.

REMITTANCE OF MONEY can be made by BANK-NOTES by Registered Letter or by Post-Office-Order.

On account of the approaching drawing of the prizes, please address the orders immediately, in all confidence direct to

SAMUEL HECKSCHER SENR.
Banker,
at HAMBURG, Germany.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to covers Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimnies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 35 each.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is the best Household Remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Per bottle Re. 1-4, Bombay and Poona.

CYCLISTS.—Insist upon Dunlop Tyres, Dunlop Covers, Dunlop Rims, Dunlop Midget Outfit From all Cycle Dealers—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ltd., 49, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of Mr. F. W. Gorda's Valuable Furniture, etc., at Gordon House, Apollo Bander, next to Ripon Club, THIS DAY, at 2 P.M.

NO MORE ICE.—A BOON to MANKIND. The SIMPLEX "WATER COOLER" will cool water or any liquid almost to a freezing point in two minutes. A child can manipulate it. Cheap, simple and durable. German Silver, Rs. 4; Zinc, Rs. 2-4.—R. D MEHRA, Lahore.

ELECTRICAL REPAIRS.—Dynamos or any other Electrical Machineries of whatever size or description will be set right at our Works. A competent Electrician or an Electrical Staff will be sent up-country to set defective Machines or Installations in order at the spot if so required.—C. JOST & Co., Bombay.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE.—RAJA DREN DAYAL & SONS, have recently added to their Staff a Specialist in Portraiture from one of the best Studios in London to produce thoroughly Artistic Portraits and true likenesses in their new Studio which can hardly be equalled and certainly not surpassed in India, if even in Europe. A trial sitting or a visit will confirm these Statements.

WANTED—Solicitors, Advocates, Pleaders, Judges, Professional and Literary Men to send Mss. to us. The only neat TYPE-COPYING OFFICE. Charges very moderate.—M BENJAMIN, 17 and 19, Churchgate St.

PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! Special Models for India. For cash or monthly payment system. Exceptional Offer. LYRIC STORES, 22, Medows St., Fort, opposite R. C. Chapel.

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| 22 | 22 9 | 50 0 | 37 7 | 31 7 | 64 8 | 47 10 | 37 15 | 22 |
| 23 | 23 1 | 50 12 | 38 0 | 31 15 | 64 9 | 47 12 | 38 1 | 23 |
| 24 | 23 9 | 51 8 | 38 10 | 32 7 | 64 11 | 47 14 | 38 4 | 24 |
| 25 | 24 2 | 52 5 | 39 4 | 33 0 | 64 13 | 48 0 | 38 7 | 25 |
| 26 | 24 11 | 53 2 | 39 15 | 33 9 | 64 15 | 48 3 | 38 10 | 26 |
| 27 | 25 5 | 54 0 | 40 10 | 34 2 | 65 0 | 48 6 | 38 14 | 27 |
| 28 | 25 15 | 54 14 | 41 5 | 34 12 | 65 4 | 48 9 | 39 2 | 28 |
| 29 | 26 9 | 55 13 | 42 1 | 35 6 | 65 7 | 48 12 | 39 6 | 29 |
| 30 | 27 4 | 56 13 | 42 13 | 36 0 | 65 13 | 49 0 | 39 11 | 30 |
| 31 | 27 16 | 57 13 | 43 10 | 36 11 | 65 18 | 49 8 | 40 0 | 31 |
| 32 | 28 11 | 58 14 | 44 7 | 37 6 | 66 0 | 49 8 | 40 6 | 32 |
| 33 | 29 8 | 60 15 | 45 6 | 38 2 | 66 4 | 49 13 | 40 12 | 33 |
| 34 | 30 6 | 61 1 | 46 2 | 38 15 | 66 8 | 50 2 | 41 5 | 34 |
| 35 | 31 5 | 62 4 | 47 1 | 39 12 | 66 13 | 50 6 | 41 10 | 35 |
| 36 | 32 5 | 63 8 | 48 0 | 40 10 | 67 2 | 50 14 | 42 2 | 36 |
| 37 | 33 5 | 64 12 | 49 0 | 41 9 | 67 8 | 51 5 | 42 11 | 37 |
| 38 | 34 6 | 66 1 | 50 1 | 42 3 | 67 14 | 51 13 | 43 5 | 38 |
| 39 | 35 8 | 67 6 | 51 3 | 43 2 | 68 4 | 52 6 | 43 15 | 39 |
| 40 | 36 11 | 68 12 | 52 5 | 44 2 | 68 11 | 52 14 | 44 10 | 40 |
| 41 | 38 0 | 70 8 | 53 8 | 45 11 | 69 3 | 53 8 | 45 6 | 41 |
| 42 | 39 6 | 71 11 | 54 12 | 46 14 | 69 12 | 54 3 | 46 4 | 42 |
| 43 | 40 13 | 73 4 | 56 1 | 48 3 | 70 6 | 55 0 | 47 3 | 43 |
| 44 | 42 5 | 74 13 | 57 6 | 49 7 | 71 0 | 55 14 | 48 4 | 44 |
| 45 | 43 14 | 76 7 | 58 12 | 50 13 | 71 11 | 56 13 | 49 6 | 45 |

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Of all dealers, or of

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SOLE AGENTS.


## BANKS.


HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 100,00,000 |
| Sterling Reserve Fund | $ 100,00,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 55,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt),
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY, | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA, | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY, | LYONS. | SAN FRANCISCO. |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO, | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yens 34,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL | " 18,000,000 |
| ORDINARY RESERVE FUND | " 9,320,000 |
| SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS | " 400,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hong kong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be known on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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AND

PAINTING MATERIALS,

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 30.

SECURITIES—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 1-2 per cent. Consols | £89 3-8 | = + 5 16 |
| 3 do. Rentes | £97 1-2 | = — 1-4 |
| 3½ do, Indian Sterling Loan | £105 | = unchanged |
| 3½ per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper | £65 11-16 | = do |

SILVER—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Spot in London | 25 1-8 | = — 1-16 |
| 3 months hence | 25 | = — 1-16 |
| Spot in New York | 51 1-2 | = — 1-8 |

EXCHANGES—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paris cheques | 25·11 | = — 1-2 |
| Berlin | 20·43 1-4 | = + 1-4 |
| New York Demand | 4·87 | = unchanged |

DISCOUNTS—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of England | 3 per cent | = do |
| 3 months' sight Bank Bills | 2 3-8 per cent | = do |
| 6 " " " | 2 1-2 per cent | = do |
| 3 " " Fine Trade Bills | 2 5-8 per cent | = do |
| 6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills | 2 7-8 per cent | = do |

INTEREST—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Day to day loans | 3 per cent | = + 3-4 |
| 7 day market loans | 2 1-8 per cent | = + 1-8 |

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 31. J.-J Buyers. Firmer.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 1-8.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull. Manchester steady. Total sales 5,000. Spot 7·76 plus 4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 9-16 — 1-8. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 5,000. Arrivals closed steady.

| April-May | May-June. | June-July |
|---|---|---|
| 7·50 | 7·46 | 7·42 |
| + 9 | + 9 | + 8 |
| July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. |
| 7·38 | 7·13 | 6·50 |
| + 8 | + 8 | + 9 |
| Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. |
| 6·24 | 6·18 | 6·16 |
| + 9 | + 10 | + 10 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at U. S. Ports | 11,000 |
| Do. last year | 6,000 |
| Exports to Great Britain | 12.000 |
| Do. do Continent | 5,000 |
| In New York— | |
| Spot | 13·35 + 10 |
| Futures, month of July | 13·75 + 1 |
| Do, do, December | 11·31 — 11 |
| In New Orleans— | |
| Spot | 13 7-8 |
| Futures, month of July | 14·07 — 9 |
| Do. do, Oct. | 11·23 — 11 |
| Tone at close | barely steady. |

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 5,90,000 |
| Stock in London | 10,000 |
| Total visible supply | 2,390,000 |
| Total visible supply of which is | |
| East Indian | 330,000 |
| Total quantity in sight | 9,480,000 |

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 30th April, 1904':—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton | 8,593 bales. |
| Wheat | 38,670 cwts. |
| Linseed | 31,52 " |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard | 22,485 " |
| Gingellyseed | 2,627 " |
| Poppyseed | 11,409 " |
| Groundnuts | Nil |
| Castorseed | 5,290 " |
| Rice | 6,131 " |
| Myrabolams | 5,094 " |
| Cottonseed | 9,831 " |
| Mowraseed | Nil |
| Gram | 211 " |
| Joowar | 3,321 " |
| Maize | 48 " |

BOMBAY, MONDAY, MAY 2.

Exchange—Tone steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank T.T. | 1s. 4 1-32d. 1-16 |
| Bank Demand | 1s. 4 1-16d. |
| Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A. | 1s. 4 7-32d. |
| Do 6 do do | 1s. 4 11-32d. |
| French Francs 8 do do | 170 1-4 |
| Marks 3 do do | 138 1-2 |
| Hongkong 30 Days' Sight | 129 |
| Shanghai 30 do do | 178 |
| Japan 30 do do | 146 |

Government Paper—3½ per cent Tone steady

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash | Rs. 98-9 |
| 1st Settlement 31st May | " 97-14 |

Money Market,—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE.—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England since 21st April | 3 | per cent. | |
| Bank of Bombay | do | 10th Mar. | 5 do |
| Bank of Bengal | do | 14th April | 5 do |
| Bank of Madras | do | 22nd Jan. | 7 do |

Bank of Bombay cash balance is 25 3-4 lakhs down.

SEEDS—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Linseed.—Tone steady. | | | |
| Ready ... ... ... | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| Rapeseed.—Tone dull, | | | |
| Brown Cawnpore, Ready. | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Yellow Cawnpore, Ready. | 5 | 2 | 0 |
| Yellow Guzerat, Ready | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| Poppyseed.—Tone quiet. | | | |
| Ready ... ... ... | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Castorseed—Tone dull. | | | |
| Ready ... ... ... | 18 | 12 | 0 |

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pissi, 91 per cent | Rs. 28 |
| Club, No. 1 | Rs. 27 |
| Hard Red | Rs. 23-4 |

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM

Tone easier.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Estimated sales | | | 8,000 |
| Imports | sales | | 5,000 |
| May-June. | June.-July. | July.-Aug. | |
| 7·35 | 7·31 | 7·27 | |
| —11 | —11 | —11 | |
| Aug-Sept | Sept-Oct | Oct.-Nov. | |
| 7 02 | 6·39 | 6·13 | |
| —11 | —11 | —11 | |
| Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | |
| 6·07 | 6·05 | 6·04 | |
| —11 | —11 | —11 | |

COTTON,—The market is dull. There is no enquiry from exporters, and the turnover at Colaba is limited to some small purchases by the Mills of stapled descriptions. Prices are easier all round.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

| | Fine | F.-G. | Gd. | Delivery |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms) | 246 | 232 | 225 | May 25. |
| Bengals (M.-G.) (Ry.terms) | 255 | 243 | ... | " |
| Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) | 255 | 243 | ... | " |
| Oomrawatee(descriptions)M-G. | 252 | 246 | ... | " |
| Khandeish (M.-G.) | ... | ... | 246 | 238 " |
| Jalgaum do. | ... | ... | 247 | 239 " |
| Khandwa do. | ... | ... | 255 | ... " |
| Khangaum fair staple (M-G) | 256 | 249 | | |
| Karanja do. do. | | | | |
| Akola do. do. | | | | |
| Dhamangaum Poolgaum (MG) | 260 | 253 | ... | |
| Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.) | 265 | 258 | ... | |
| Broach (M.-G.) | 310 | 300 | ... | |
| Do (M.G.) | 325 | 315 | ... | May 25 |
| Bhownugger (M G.) | 273 | 263 | ... | May 25 |
| Do. (H.G.) | 269 | 259 | ... | " |
| Mutia (M. G.) | 254 | 242 | ... | " |


SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN ensured to those who use ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, the most cooling, soothing healing, and curative preparation ever made. It coures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat, burns, stings of insects; removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations' and ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS, KALYDOR


| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dharwar (S.-G) | 287 | May | 25 |
| Western | 275 | " | |
| Dhollera M-G. | 265 | " | |
| Do H G | 272 | 2·2 | do |
| Compta M G | 287 | May | 25 |

SHARES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Manockjee Petits Mills | Rs, 1,935 |
| Tapty Valley Railway | " 380 |
| Bank of Bombay | " 1,282 1-2 |
| New Mofussil Coy | " 532 1-2 |

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Liverpool Cotton Market closed | quiet |
| Surats | dull |
| Good Bhownugger | ... |
| The Manchester Market has been | steady |
| 2½ per cent Consols | 89 3-9 |
| 3 per cent Rentes | 97 1-2 |
| 3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan | 105 |
| 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers | 65 11-16 |
| Bar Silver | 25 1 8 |

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 30th April, as compared with the statement of the 23rd April:—

| | April 23. | April 30. |
|---|---|---|
| LIABILITIES. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 84,00,000 | 84,00,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 61,43,715 | 53,19,850 |
| Public Deposits at Branches | 87,83,867 | 83,21,622 |
| Other Deposits | 5,56,61,179 | 5,16,57,320 |
| Post Bills | 1,165 | 11,451 |
| Sundries | 15,22,796 | 15,46,544 |
| Rs. | 9,04,23,208 | 8,82,87,487 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities | 1,07,40,809 | 1,08,65,695 |
| Other authorised Securities | 13,65,882 | 13,04,249 |
| Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities | 68,06,888 | 69,04,333 |
| Loans do, do. do. | 1,60,01,974 | 1,61,23,181 |
| Bills discounted and purchased | 2,82,83,497 | 2,83,08,194 |
| Dead Stock | 3,55,392 | 3,55,392 |
| Stamps and Stationery | 3,361 | 3,335 |
| Balances with other Banks | 13,17,965 | 14,16,960 |
| Sundries | 1,92,512 | 2,20,197 |
| Cash | 2,51,15,888 | 2,28,45,347 |
| Rs. | 9,04,23,28 | 8,82,87,487 |

## A LECTURE ON "RELIGION,"

HIS HOLINESS SHRI SHANKARACHARYA who has come to Bombay at the invitation of Sheth Tribbowandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, visited on Sunday evening Girgaum House, the residence of Mr. Tribbowandas. After his reception his Holiness gave a short discourse to those present, who included Sir, Bhalchandra, Mr. Mulji B Barbbaya, Rao Bahadur Keshavji Nathu Sailor, Messrs, Ranchordas Tribbowandas, Jugmohandas Samaldas, Vithaldas Dwarkadas, Motilal Jamnadas and several others. His Holiness explained the nature and the aim of religion. After giving several definitions, he defined Dharma or religion as that which secures the highest good unmixed with any evil. This characteristic, he continued, is common to all religions and as their aim too is happiness, the aim and object of all religions are alike. Thus though the principles of religions all over the globe are are the same, it is the ways and means adopted for their propagation in different countries that have created the apparent differences of religions. These fundamental principles have been moulded into shapes adopted to the country in which they have been received, and hence we have Hindu, Christian Mahomedan and other religions. There comes a time in the history of every nation when by the desire of God there appear for the spiritual guidance of the people, great prophets like Christ and Mahomed. Social, political, climatic and other causes operate in stereotyping the religion of a country and the injunctions which it imposes though beneficial to its followers in its native country, become not only superfluous but even injurious if imitated or followed by people situated in a different way. His Holiness explained the apparent differences of sectarian practices by attributing them to differences of aims and methods of devotion, and while deploring the religious rivalries that have lately embittered social relations among a considerable section of the Hindu community, deprecated the attacks that were being made on their religion by people who had scarcely mastered its elements. He exhorted his hearers to believe their Acharyas or spiritual heads men who had dedicated their very life to the spiritual re-generation of the masses, and if that were not possible to study their Shastras systematically. There was no royal road to them.

His Holiness is residing temporarily at Mangaldas Wadi, Girgaum Back Road, and he will be pleased to answer any doubts or questions brought to him.

## BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

At the instance of Rao Bhahadur Vassanji Kimji and Dr. Batliwalla, a meeting of the leading citizens of F and C wards was called at Rao Bahadur Kimji's bungalow, Dadur, on Sunday morning last to consider the advisability of forming a sub-committee for the District for the successful working out of the objects of the Sanitary Association. There was a large audience and amongst those present were:—Messrs W. A. Anderson, D. L. Vaidya and M. R. Vaidya Sheth Dwarkadas, Sheth Thakersey and Sheth Megji; Drs Batliwalla Dhunjibhoi Wadia, Sorab C. Hormusjee and D. R Tata and many others.

R. B. Vasanji Khimji occupied the chair. Dr. Batliwala addressed the meeting at length and in the course of his speech pointed out that there is very great necessity for an Association of this kind and especially in F and C Wards where the majority of population of mill hands who are mostly ignorant of the elementary principles of personal hygiene and sanitation. By the organization of this movement Dr. Turner has supplied a long felt want and this Association offered a vast field for all true citizens who wished to work for the good of their fellow countrymen and showed the way how philanthropic capitalists can benefit poor people.

Dr. Turner thanked those present for so kindly coming forward to offer their assistance to him and explained to them that the Sanitary Association is of the people and for the people and as such they would be largely benefitted.

A sub-committee consisting of about 12 gentlemen with powers to add to their number was formed and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Dr. Turner.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m, yesterday give the following results :—

| Wards | Plague Attacks. | Deaths | Death from all Causes |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 3 | | 3 |
| B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri | 9 | 8 | 24 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada | 1 | 14 | 31 |
| Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi | 5 | 5 | 11 |
| Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Pagnada | 15 | 14 | 35 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 3 | 3 | 11 |
| G Malim and Worli | 7 | 2 | 4 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-itemised and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 4 | 11 |
| Total | 61 | 51 | 131 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 275,703 | 226,715 | |
| Same date last year | 110 | 85 | 167 |

## THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 2ND APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—With the exception of a brisk fall at Lahore pressure changes have been small and irregular. The barometer is from ·05 to ·07 below normal in the Punjab and United Provinces.

Winds are variable in direction and moderate to fresh in force.

Temperature.—The maximum is from 5° to 7° in excess of normal at Jacobabad, Bhuj, Deesa, Poona and Malegaon and the minimum at Saugor, Deesa and Akola. The maximum varied from 114° at Deesa to 87° at Dwarka and the minimum from 86° at Aurangabad to 70° at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Mysore, the Deccan, on the Malabar Coast and at Cuddapah and Masulipatam.

Rain in light showers fell at Bijapur and Cochin.

Weather.—Pressure is below normal in the Punjab and United Provinces and the weather appears to be slightly unsettled there.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.


ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.


## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PETIT—April 30, at Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit Bart., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MULLER—April 13, at Groomsbridge, Mussoorie, the wife of W C Waldemar Muller, Punjab Irrigation, of a son.
SMYTH—April 20, at Bangalore, the wife of Colonel Smyth, I M S, of a son.

DEATHS.

BAGNALL—April 24, at Debra Dun, William Constantine Bagnall, late of E I, R M and B B and C I Railways, in his 48th year.
LUMSDEN—April 23 at Rewah State Collieries, Umaria, C I, John Alder Lumsden, the dearly beloved husband of Mabel Lumsden.
IOSS—April 24, at the Dufferin Hospital, Allahabad, of apoplexy, Jane Isabel, the wife of William Ross, late of the Loco Dept. E I R.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h, 22m. High water; 0-21m., 1-8a. Low water, 6-54m., 7-43a.,

Lecture on "Music in its relation to Hygiene, and the present condition of Indian Music" Framji Cowasji Institute, 5-45 p. m.

POLO—There will be a game at 5-15, to-day.

ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.—Yessu Sukhia tindal of the prow No. 2900, has reported to the police, that about 9 a.m. on Saturday, his prow was run into by the B. I. S. N. Company's steam launch Karanja at the Carnac Basin and sunk with all its cargo.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa Quilimane Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira Delagoa Bay and Seychellis per extra s. s. "Loodiana" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. to-morrow. Specially superscribed correspondance for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Mauritius, per extra s. s. Urlana via Cocanada will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p, m. on Thursday, the 5th inst.

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.—A severe storm passed over Bolad on Friday, writes our Bhownagar correspondent. A fire broke out in Bhownagar in a Para called Wadwa when four big houses were burnt down, causing damage to the extent of Rs. 7,000. The Magistrate of Wadhwan Camp sentenced three of the policemen of the Wadhwan station to three months' rigorous imprisonment for having stolen cotton. The cobra which killed a man the other day at Jetalsar has been shot. It measured 7 feet in length and was proportionately thick.

ANNOYING A LADY.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Chunilal H. Setalwad, Sub-Inspector Jebb, charged Gajanand Bapuji a clerk in the B. I. S. N. Company's Office, with being drunk and disorderly. It appeared from the evidence that Miss Goodall, a nurse of the Arthur Road Hospital, was walking along Arthur Road on Sunday evening, when the accused, who was under the influence of liquor, whistled and followed her. She turned round and asked him what he meant by such conduct. He did not reply, but continued to whistle and followed her. Miss Goodall seized him by the hand, and with the assistance of a Parsee gentleman who was passing by, gave him in charge of the police. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to four days' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant and officers the band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day :—

| | |
|---|---|
| March | Pro Patria W. Clerk. |
| Overture | Fra Diavolo Auber. |
| Selection | The Bohemian Girl Balfe. |
| Bolero | Leggaro Invisible Aidil. |
| Selection | Fairy Dances' Songs F. Adlam |
| Waltz | Estudiantina Waldteufel |

MR. D. N. PATEL'S LECTURE.—The eighth lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 5-45 p. m. to-day by Veterinary Surgeon Dhanjibhai Navroji Patel, G B V C. The topic selected for the evening is "Music in its relation to Hygiene and the present condition of Indian Music." The lecture is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual. At the close of the lecture a Resolution will be passed by the Members of the Mandali recording regret for the sad untimely death of Mr. K. N Kabraji once the Honorary Secretary and for many years more a member of the Managing Committee of the Mandali.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the month of April the number of Hindu patients treated in this Dispensary was 3144. Among them the number of new admissions was 621, classified as stated below :—

| Caste. | Men. | Women. | Children. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bhatias | 18 | 6 | 6 | 30 |
| Vanias | 88 | 27 | 24 | 141 |
| Brahmins | 38 | 12 | 5 | 55 |
| Lohanas | 12 | 2 | 3 | 17 |
| Other Castes | 253 | 40 | 83 | 376 |
| Total | 409 | 87 | 125 | 621 |

The average daily attendance was 105.

A PLEADER AND A GARRYWALLA.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Raja Vazeer, a hack victoria driver, appeared to answer a charge of refusing to ply for hire preferred against him by Mr. N. E. Mehta, pleader, High Court. Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, Barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution. It appeared that on Sunday evening the complainant, with some friends of his, went to the accused in Apollo Street and asked him to drive them to Cumbala Hill. The accused refused to do so, saying he had got a fare from another who had gone to the Great Western Hotel. The matter was referred to the police, who on inquiry ascertained that there was no fare at the hotel, and the one the garrywalla had brought had paid him off. Mr. Wadia said the victoria drivers were very troublesome. They refused to ply for hire in the hope of getting foreigners, who in they invariably charged more than the legal cab hire. The Magistrate remarked such a practice should be put a stop to. The accused was fined Rs. 10.

A DISHONEST BROKER.—Before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Jivanlal Sevaklal, a broker in gold and silver, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of about 800 tolas of silver valued at Rs. 550 belonging to Sarabhai Nagindas, a goldsmith doing business near Khara Koova. Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader, appeared for the prosecution. It appeared from the evidence that on the 10th April last, the accused in company of another, who was still at large, went to the complainant's shop and asked to purchase silver. The rate was settled as Rs. 97-10-0 per 100 tolas and the complainant's "Mehta" gave the accused two bars of silver. The accused and his companion took the bars to the charity scales in the neighbourhood to get them weighed. As they did not return for a long time information was given to the police. Eventually on receiving certain information the complainant went to Amod, in the Broach District, and got the accused arrested there. The accused denied the charge and said the complainant had got up the case against him on account of previous ill-feeling. The Magistrate convicted him on the evidence and sentenced him to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

IN one of the papers lately issued on storms on land we are told that the wind in "north-westers" frequently attains a velocity of 100 miles an hour and tornadoes have been known to clear a path many miles wide. Engine-drivers are therefore advised in the case of north-westers to slow their trains down and avoid long bridges while in the case of tornadoes the only safe course is to avoid them. Particulars are given enabling an engine driver to recognise these storms at a distance in order to get out of their way. But would it not be quite as practicable to issue instructions to north-westers and tornadoes to avoid railway trains?


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## BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. James Macdonald presiding.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

In reference to the appointment of three representatives of the Corporation on the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, the president declared that, as there were only three vacancies and three nominations, the following gentlemen were elected representatives on the Board of the Institute: Mr W L Harvey, Khan Bahadur M C Murzban, and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The meeting considered a letter from Mr A McKenzie, asking for leave, as owing to sudden illness he was advised by his doctor to go to England for a change.

It was proposed by Mr Maisari, seconded by Mr Jafferbhoy and carried that the Corporation approve of the cause of absence of Mr McKenzie from the meetings of the Corporation for seven months ending 30th November 1904, as explained in his letter.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

The meeting considered a letter from the Secretary to Government, General Department, inviting attention to the correspondence relative to the question of the maintenance of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, ending with the letter of the 18th May 1903.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said the payment made by the Corporation towards the hospital was a perfectly voluntary one as had been declared over and over again; and they must tell Government that until some arrangement was come to with regard to the police charges, etc., the Corporation must adhere to their own position in the matter. The Corporation had advanced their contribution in respect of the police, but Government had never moved in the same direction.

On the motion of Mr. Mehta, it was resolved that Government be informed that until the question of aid to the medical relief of the city was settled, the Corporation do not see their way to increase the grant to the hospital.

DR SUKHIA AND THE CORPORATION.

The Corporation considered a resolution of the Standing Committee, forwarding for such action as might be deemed desirable by them, copies of a correspondence between Dr. N H Sukhia and Mr. C Anthony (one of the recent applicants for the post of Executive Engineer to this municipality) and of a letter addressed by him to Mr. Mansergh.

Dr. Sukhia, in his letter, stated it would be remembered that Messrs. Metha and Ibrahim, while they supported the appointment of Mr. Hall to the post of the Executive Engineer, said that Mr. Anthony, who was also a candidate for the post, held no independent charge. Mr. Anthony, Dr. Sukhia said in his reply conclusively established that the observations made by Messrs, Metha and Ibrahim were without foundation.

The Hon. Mr. Metha said they would be creating a bad precedent if they gave consideration to such correspondence carried on behind the back of the Corporation. If members took the trouble to read the correspondence aright, it would be found that the observations made by him and Mr. Ibrahim were perfectly justified. No useful purpose would be served by recording such correspondence and accordingly moved that the correspondence which had been sought to be thrust upon them be returned to Dr. Sukhia.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the proposition.

Mr. Baptista was of opinion that the correspondence should at least be recorded, and that Mr. Mehta had misconceived the situation.

Dr. Sukhia said he was perfectly justified in communicating with the parties as a citizen of Bombay for the purpose of getting at the truth. He did not care if the papers were returned to him. History would speak for itself in the future, (Hear Hear and laughter).

The proposition was carried, Dr. Sukhia and Mr. Baptista being the only dissentients.

CONVEYANCE TO THE LEPERS' ASYLUM.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Mehta, the Corporation sanctioned a grant of Rs. 475 for the purchase of a shigram for conveying lepers from the city to the Leper Asylum at Matunga. Mr. Mehta observed that the Corporation by sanctioning the grant incurred no liability for the maintenance of the institution; they simply incurred the liability of conveying the lepers to the Asylum.

RECLAMATION AT COLABA.

The Corporation considered the following letter from the Commissioner as an urgent matter:—"I have the honour to state that on account of the Improvement Trustees' reclamation of the foreshore at Colaba, the present outfalls for storm-water from the Wodehouse Bridge Road and other roads in the vicinity will be closed. It is therefore necessary to construct a new storm-water drain in Wodehouse Road adjacent to the City Improvement Trust reclamation near the Colaba Railway Station, which will be connected with the storm-water drains which the Trustees will construct on their reclamation to discharge into the sea. The Trustees have agreed to pay the cost of the work, and I have sent them the estimate prepared by the Drainage Engineer which amounts to Rs. 14 725.

On the motion of Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtula, the necessary sanction was given.

GOVERNMENT'S PRESENT STATE OF MIND.

The Corporation considered the following letter to the President from the Chief Secretary to Government:— I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters dated the 5th February 1904, and dated the 22nd March 1904, submitting representations under Sections 27 and 39 of Bombay Act IV of 1898 with regard to the schemes put forward by the City of Bombay Improvement Trust for Police Accomodation on the Agripada Estate and the Shepherd Road, and to state in reply that Government regret that they cannot agree to the objections urged therein, and consider it essential that due Police convenience should be made available by the time accommodation provided in the streets is occupied by the public."

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said that the reply of Government was one, which they expected from them in their present state of mind. He knew that Sir Bhalchandra had brought forward a very plausible argument that, as they were now trying to house the poor, they were providing these police chawls as a way to carrying out the scheme. That was true in a way, but Government and Sir Bhalchandra forgot that there were far more urgent works which should invite the attention of the Improvement-Trust than providing chawls for the police. It was never thought that Government were going to push the police accommodation scheme in the manner they did. When they passed the Improvement Trust Act, it was contemplated that enormous schemes were to be undertaken and he never dreamt when he assisted in passing the Act that the Trust would take up schemes of that character. It was absolutely necessary before the large schemes

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

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# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1904.


## RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

THE opening of the campaign on land has proved as favourable to the Japanese as did that at sea. The victory in the first great battle between the land forces has fallen to the Japanese and they are now in possession of Chin-lien-cheng which they rightly regard as the key to the Russian position of the right bank of the Yalu. It is on the main road from Antung to Liao-yang and Mukden, and the estuary of the Yalu being in their hands the Japanese seem destined for some time to come to have the ascendency in Southern Manchuria. The first information of the collision came via Washington, and was therefore discounted if not discredited. But it appears that sixteen thousand Japanese troops crossed the Yalu and attacked thirty thousand Russians who were in a strongly fortified position. Then came the news that the Japanese had gained a complete victory—also from the States. How were sixteen thousand Japanese to put thirty thousand Russians to flight from their strongly entrenched position? The explanation is furnished by subsequent messages which say that the Japanese were continuously re-inforced and that the Japanese artillery was greatly superior to that of the Russians. Reuter tells us that the Japanese established themselves on the right bank of the river on Thursday. The twelfth division forced a crossing above Wi-ju before dawn on Saturday and the guards and the second division crossed on Saturday night on two pontoon bridges and turned the Russian left flank. A general advance was made at dawn on Sunday of all the Japanese batteries on the South bank, the flotilla of gunboats co-operating. The Japanese had the advantage of the positions and numbers, says one message, which does not say much for Russian generalship, as in the time it had at its disposal, it ought to have been able to defy any attempt Japan might make. The Japanese concentrated their artillery fire on the Russian positions, silenced their guns, then made a determined charge, after wading breast-deep across the river. In three-quarters of an hour they had driven the Russians across the plateau, after capturing twenty-eight quick-firing guns, making twenty officers and many men prisoners, and killing and wounding eight hundred, including among the latter General Sassulitch who was in supreme command, and General Kachtalinsky. The whole of the Russian position along the Yalu River has been evacuated, Antung itself being destroyed by fire, as the troops began to fall back to Feng-huang-cheng, a distance of forty miles. Another stand may be made there, but it is more probable the Russians will continue to fall back until Mukden is reached, and at that point the troops from Port Arthur may possibly join them, for Antung's experience may soon be repeated there. The moral effect of the disaster on the Russian troops must be incalculable. They were told to attach no importance to the destruction of their Navy, as when land fighting began they would have entirely their own way. Instead of that they are falling back on their base, and the Japanese, flushed with success, are likely soon to score another victory.

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BOMBAY FORESTS.

THE report on the administration for the Bombay Forest Department continues to be the most ill-arranged of official documents and perhaps the only one in which no attempt is made to concentrate its great store of information into concise form. Each circle has its own report drafted by a Deputation circle officer, who understands what he is writing about and each has its own style, written ten by a Commissioner covering letter writ- precis, written by the who does not. A Forests, who sho the senior Conservator of the head of should be in more than name the value of this Department, would enhance all the of the document, besides conveying the information Government ought to have and the public is entitled to know. As it is, if they desire to learn how forestry progresses they must wade through reams of paper containing great masses of figures, the whole as confusing as the trackless jungles the conservators are supposed to know as well as the police know the streets of a city. By dint of patient searching they will find from a letter from Mr. Lawrence that in the Northern Division, the ordinary settlement work in Thana, gave way to the woodland settlement scheme with which Mr. Wood has made good progress. The question naturally arises what has Mr. Wood to do with Forests and the inevitable reply comes: Mr. Wood is the Revenue officer. For the Forest Department is crippled by the Revenue Department which blindly seeks to make Forestry into a great commercial concern and will have it pay its way now—not half a century hence, when it might pay a very handsome return. We should like to see some appreciative invention of the work of the Forest officers. But the Revenue Department can scarcely be expected to make any, that is, intelligently. It has not the requisite scientific knowledge, and instead of feeling grateful, we imagine Forest officers will smile when they read that the Commissioner thinks with the Conservator, that credit is due to them that the number of forest fires was smaller in the past year than in the one which preceded it. Fire prevention operations are of course of importance, but of about the least among a Forest officer's duties.

The report of the year in the Thana forest is less favourable than it would have been, but for the cyclone of May last. Of teak trees alone standing in Reserved and Protected Forests and in Malki lands, it has been calculated that more than half a million were blown down and a great number of junglewood trees also suffered similarly. The damage was found to be chiefly in coast talukas, the hills acting as a wind shield to other parts of the district though even then much damage was done. The loss of a great number of standards in exploited coupes—reckoned at 145,468 trees—is a very serious matter, writes Mr. Millett who deems it inadvisable to allow the removal of the fallen trees by contractors who would have no interest in protecting the coppice and seedling growths in the coupes. It is intended therefore, if possible, to have these trees removed departmentally before sale, though it may be necessary on account of the labour and expense attending the operation to spread it over two or three years. It is interesting to learn what are the prospects of the damage being repaired. We find that natural reproduction of teak from seed has been very unsatisfactory. At the same time, it is regarded as probable that seedling teak plants exist in the coupes in greater numbers than is expected, but that they are not easily seen owing to the density of the undergrowth which prevents anything like a thorough inspection. In the direction of artificial "reproduction" little work was undertaken in Thana, but between seven and eight thousand young teak plants were produced, and having survived their first hot weather are now considered as established. Eight thousand, however, do not go very far towards replacing the half million which were lost, and it is satisfactory to know that in the South Thana and Surat nurseries many thousands of young plants have been reared. The sale of trees has been suspended during the current year—with the exception of those which fell in the cyclone—and will to some extent compensate for the destruction. In the past year the average price per tree was lower than usual, and it is hoped that the lowest price has been reached. The price of trees, Mr. Millett tells us, has been much affected by the impoverished conditions of the country during the past few years, but there is no doubt that the progress of removal was too hurried and that the glut in the market which has occurred would have been avoided, had the operations been arranged to take place over twelve or sixteen years instead of over eight years.

The feature of the report of the Central Circle is the announcement that the general results of the working of the Central nursery at Manjri have been far from satisfactory, chiefly owing, it is understood, to the failure of the experiment which had been undertaken on a large scale of raising babuls from seedlings. The impracticability of propagating this tree by such methods seems now to have been conclusively established. The Conservator's new suggestion for the establishment of local nurseries in the different districts, Mr. Younghusband thinks worthy of adoption. What that suggestion is, however, we do not learn beyond the curtailment of the magnitude of operations at Manjri and the formation of local nurseries. In the Southern Circle artificial reproduction has not been very successful. The cost, says Mr. Kennedy, who forwards the report, is not an item which can be considered as in any way a test to decide the value of nurseries, but to justify their existence they must be successful and to be so it is necessary that they should individually have constant attention from the higher officers of the Forest Department. It is, adds the Commissioner, "for the Conservator to decide whether they are worth this time and trouble." He proposes to undertake what the Central Circle officers have decided to abandon. Local nurseries are too expensive and so in forestry as in medicine, doctors differ. The necessity for some action in regard to the supply of fuel for the coast in Kanara is recognised that there towns no excuse for poaching a forest and shall be dead wood after collecting it for creating consumption. Mr. Kennedy household forest officers, understand that would have requirements recognised by the legitimate to be first provided for at Governments, are profit by sales to exporters and not pecuniary can get no firewood legiti for if the public encourage illegitimate, pr mately they will missioner in Sind see ractices. The Com- patient over forest wo s to have waxed induced to say in f rk, for all he can be in- report from Mr. Bo forwarding an interesting has fully stated ll, is "The Commissioner of the Sind his views regarding the needs the 22 Sep Forests in this office No. 2647 of tember 1903."

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"TURBULENT BOMBAY."

WHEN the irresponsible critic does not wilfully disregard facts, he invariably exhibits a paiful lack of knowledge. Out of charity, we assume that it is want of accurate information that is the matter with the correspondent of the Lahore paper who criticises the arrangements of the Police Commissioner in dealing with the Mohorrum disturbances in Bombay. In his first contribution to the "Civil and Military Gazette" the correspondent somewhat roughly fell foul of the Police Commissioner for calling out the troops and blamed the police, apparently for not coping with the trouble unaided. His argument appeared to be that there was no disorder sufficient to warrant resort to military aid, and if there was the Police Commissioner had no business to ask for troops. The correspondent's want of logic was equal to his want of knowledge of the actual state of things. It ought to have occurred to him that if the police, who are usually able to avert disorder during the Mohorrum period unaided, found that the situation was more than they could cope with, it was very serious indeed. These things have been since pointed out in the Bombay papers, and our Lahore contemporary's correspondent makes some show of replying on the subject. His second article displays an even greater ignorance of the actual condition of things in Bombay during the Mohorrum than his first contribution. He declares that want of judgment in the disposal of the police "was largely responsible for the failure of the police to maintain law and order." "Nothing," adds this critic, "should have been more simple than to have drawn an effective cordon around the affected area and so overawed the turbulent spirits within." It is to be feared that this writer has not profited greatly by his admittedly long residence in Bombay, if he believes that it would have been an easy thing to dispose of 250 policemen in an effective cordon within the area of trouble. Apart from the difficulty of "drawing a cordon" around the streets of the native town the area of disaffection was much larger than the writer appears to have imagined. Pydhownie was the central danger point, but the possibilities for trouble were active over a much more extensive area. It is difficult to know what the critic would have had the Police Commissioner do. To the ordinary mind, unfired by a lust of unnecessary bloodshed, it appears that the authorities did the proper thing to avert a disastrous outbreak. Once the spirit of riot had got abroad, the most effective method of quelling it was to prepare for any emergency. As the authorities anticipated, the appearance of the troops was enough to have a sobering effect upon the disorderly element.

Apparently this was not the result that the Lahore critic desired. We can only imagine that he would have been better pleased if the Police Commissioner had ordered his small force to fire upon the crowd at once and thus, instead of pacifying, incited the populace to retaliate by an attack on the police. Only thus can we construe the statement that "the police are averse to grappling seriously with any trouble which may involve broken heads in the process and the possible resort to the use of firearms." It is not the business of the police to resort to the use of firearms, except for purposes of protection of life and property which may be immediately endangered. When disrespect for law and order exhibits itself in a general outbreak by the mob, it then becomes the duty of the military to assist the civil authority to restore order. That the military were not called out before they were needed is shown by the Government resolution on the subject. Mr. Gell's detailed report to Government of the whole of the circumstances provides ample evidence of the gravity of the situation. It was not possible for a casual onlooker to learn all the facts that were in the knowledge of the police. And in the present instance, the irresponsible critic has been entirely astray. It is true there were not two or three murders, as he erroneously concluded, but instead of the casualties being "only one instead of three" they numbered thirty-four. The list prepared by the Police Commissioner shows one murder and thirty-three cases of injuries, the most serious of which were occasioned on the nights of the 26th and 28th March. While the first correspondent believes the trouble has been purposely magnified and there never was any need for the aid of the military, a second correspondent lends him a curious kind of support. He clamours for "strong repressive measures" instead of conciliation, declaring that the Mahomedan crowds have come to regard the display of soldiers and guns as intended for show and not for use. It may be so, but at any rate the show invariably proves most effective in cowing the mob. The difficult task of controlling the native town in times of excitement is not rendered any easier by foolish talk which can hardly be distinguished from violent demands for gore. It is to be regretted that epistles like those of the Lahore paper's correspondents should obtain publication. Over the signature of "A Far Cry" we are reminded of the serious nature of the riots of 1893 and 1898 and asked to be of the that a show of force combined with conciliation is a mistake. It does not seem to have occurred to "A Far C present to y", any more than it has been if last m the mind of the original critic, that disorder month we were spared a repetition of outbrea on a scale like that of the previous Comm ks, it was entirely owing to the gravity issioner's early appreciation of the in ty of the trouble and his promptness in calling out the troops.

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THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental with the outward mails of the 22nd April left Aden at 9 a.m. yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

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THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 9th April, 1904, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1903 of 37,345 maunds and Rs. 36,725 in the earnings.

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AN instance of the danger of hasty inferences by too-clever journalists is the following note which appeared in the "St. James's Gazette." "There has been a sequel to the snub administered by Lord Curzon to the Persian Government over the Bushire incident of last December. News received in St. Petersburg from Persia states that Ala-ed-Dauleh, the Governor-General of the province of Fars, has been removed from his post because, on the occasion of Lord Curzon's recent tour in the Persian Gulf, he did not go on board the Viceroy's ship. The Persian Government has notified the British Government of the dismissal of Ala-ed-Dauleh. He is an experienced administrative official who has rendered particular service by introducing tea-growing into Persia. This shows how completely Russian influence at Teheran is waning. Naturally, a scapegoat had to be found and it has been found in the person of the unfortunate Governor of Fars, Russian influence having proved inadequate to protect him."

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UNFORTUNATELY for our omniscient contemporary, "Reuter's Agency" is requested by the Persian Legation to give a positive contradiction to the report received at St. Petersburg from Tiflis, and telegraphed to London, that Ala-ed-Dauleh, the Governor-General of Fars, has been removed from his post because, on the occasion of Lord Curzon's recent tour in the Persian Gulf, he did not go on board the Viceroy's ship, and that the Persian Government has notified the British Government of the dismissal of Ala-ed-Dauleh. The Legation further states that, far from being relieved of his post, Ala-ed-Dauleh has been summoned to the capital, together with all the other Provincial Governors-General, for the sole purpose of attending a representative conference, at which the Persian Government propose to discuss certain internal economic and administrative reforms.

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## INSANITY OR REVENGE?

### THE STRANGE STORY OF PRINCESS LOUISE.

PRINCESS Louise of Coburg—the name of that unfortunate lady is on the lips of all Europe.

For over five years she has been held a prisoner in private lunatic asylums, and yet the question remains open—Is she mad?

Princess Louise is the eldest daughter of King Leopold of Belgium, and a near relative of many Imperial and Royal Families. Her mother was an Austrian Archduchess and her grandfather an Austrian Emperor. Her sister Stephanie married the Austrian Crown Prince, and her daughter, Princess Dorothea is the wife of the German Empress' brother Duke Ernest Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein. Born at Brussels in 1858, her childhood was devoid of happiness. The King and the Queen of the Belgians lived unhappily together, and their children suffered keenly from the lack of harmony in the royal home. When she was a girl of fourteen the Queen—her mother—once gave her a note to deliver secretly to someone in the palace, and told her to take particular care that the King should not know of the letter. While she was carrying the note the King met her in one of the corridors of the palace, and suspecting from her demeanour that something was wrong, asked to see the address on the envelope which she held in her hand.

Princess Louise, writes a Berlin correspondent in the "Daily Express," refused to show the King the letter or to give him any information about the matter, and an angry scene took place. "The King always disliked me after that," she used to say to her friends.

It was not a healthy, moral atmosphere in which Princess Louise spent her girlhood, but she withstood, the evil influences around her, and grew up a general favourite. As a girl she was popularly known as the "Sun of the Belgians," and was beloved by the common people.

She had scarcely attended her sixteenth birthday when Prince Phillip of Coburg, who was her senior by fourteen years, came to Brussels to pay his court to her. Princess Louise disliked him intensely and the King of the Belgians advised him to wait a year before pressing his suit too closely. Prince Philip went away on a foreign tour, and returned several months later to renew his wooing, only to find that the Princess regarded him with the same aversion as before.

Her opposition strengthened Prince Philip's desire to marry her, and strong pressure was brought to bear on the Princess by her parents, who favoured the match. Princess Louise's entreaties not to be compelled to marry a man she disliked were ignored, and her tears left her father unmoved.

Finally she surrendered and became the wife of Prince Philip of Coburg within a few days of her seventeenth birthday.

Princess Louise was not only extremely beautiful but vivacious and witty, and she immediately attained a foremost position in Austro-Hungarian high society.

Her tastes, however, were simple and democratic, and the jealousies and intrigues of Court life were incomprehensible to her.

Prince Philip never understood his wife, who was so much younger than himself, and he never attempted to gain her affections, which were not his at the time of their marriage. On the contrary, he was neglectful, and even cruel.

After the sixth year of their marriage they were practically separated, and took no trouble to conceal the true state of their household affairs from the world.

In 1895, when she had been a lonely wife for fourteen years, Princess Louise, then thirty-seven years of age, first saw Lieutenant Mattachich-Keglevich, a young Hungarin aristocrat holding as commission in a crack cavalry regiment.

It was a year later before he was formally presented to her at a ball given at the residence of her sister, Crown Princess Stephanie. The Princess and the officer soon discovered that they had fallen in love with one another at first sight, and the unhappiness of Princess Louise's marriage seemed to them to justify a mutual confession of attachment.

Princess Louise entrusted Lieutenant Mattachich-Keglevich with the management of her stables and took riding lessons from him, so that they saw one another daily. This continued throughout the spring and summer of 1896, and soon scandal-mongering tongues were at work spreading false reports of their relations.

In the autumn of 1896 Lieutenant Mattachich-Keglevich received orders from the Emperor Francis Joseph to leave Vienna within a fortnight, and on the same day Princess Louise was summoned to the Palace to have audience of his Majesty. The Emperor received her coldly and severely, and said, "Your Royal Highness, I regret very much that you will not be permitted to attend any Court functions this season; grave mistakes have been committed. I know everything." "Your Majesty," replied the Princess, "I need your protection against the calumnies of malicious gossipers."

ABRUPT ENDING.

The Emperor, however, rose from his chair, and again repeating the words, "I know everything," indicated that the audience was ended.

Princess Louise left Vienna and proceeded under the protection of Countess Fugger to Nice where Lieutenant Mattachich Keglevich joined her. The Princess announced her intention of securing a divorce from her husband in order to be free to marry Lieutenant Mattachich-Keglevich, and she instructed a lawyer in Vienna to initiate the necessary formalities, but the fact that she and her husband were Roman Catholics, married according to the rites of the Roman Church, created difficulties.

In the hope of compelling Prince Philip to use his own powerful influence in favour of a divorce, the Princess appeared ostentatiously in Lieutenant Mattachich-Keglevich's company on the public promenades at Nice, Carlsbad, and other fashionable resorts, but her husband continued to ignore her existence. His conduct was entirely incompatible with the code of military honour accepted in Continental countries, and it was condemned in the strongest terms by the German Emperor and other imperial and royal patronages. Finally, the Austrian Emperor insisted on Prince Philip challenging Lieutenant Mattachich-Keglevich to a duel, which was fought in Vienna on February 18, 1899, with pistols and swords. Lieutenant Mattachich-Keglevich, who was a famous shot, fired into the air both times but Prince Philip failed to hit him, though he aimed carefully and was firing at fifteen paces. Swords were then used, and it was evident from the first stroke that the Prince was at his antagonist's mercy. Lieutenant Mattachich-Keglevich again refrained from killing his opponent. After this encounter Princess Louise returned to Austria and placed herself under the protection of Lieutenant Mattachich-Keglevich's parents at the family seat at Lobor, in Croatia, whereupon the Emperor Francis Joseph decreed her permanent expulsion from all his dominions.

A few days later Lieutenant Mattachich-Keglevich received orders to report himself to the colonel of his regiment at Agram. On his arrival at Agram he was arrested on a concocted charge of forging the signature of Crown Princess Stephanie on a promissory note by means of which money had been obtained for Princess Louise on false pretences.

Within an hour of Mattachich-Keglevich's arrest in 1898, Prince Philip's lawyer, Dr. Bachrach, accompanied by two medical men, two keepers and a small force of gendarmerie, made a raid on Lobor Castle, seized Princess Louise, and conveyed her to a private lunatic asylum at Dobling, near Vienna.

One of the medical men who participated in this illegal seizure afterwards apologised to the Princess, saying that he had been misinformed, and testifying to her sanity. After a period of six weeks, Dr. Obersteiner, the proprietor of the asylum, announced that the Princess was perfectly sane, whereupon she was removed from his establishment and placed in another private lunatic asylum at Purkersdorf, near Vienna. Here again the medical attendants refused to certify her insanity, and the Princess was ultimately removed to the asylum near Coswig, Saxony, where she is still kept a prisoner.

Soon after his release, Mattachich-Keglevich made an attempt to rescue the Princess from the madhouse. The attempt failed, but he found an opportunity of having a long conversation with the Princess while she was taking her daily exercise. On this occasion she told him a piteous tale of suffering, which caused him to swear that he would never abandon his attempts to secure her liberation. Another attempt to liberate her failed last March.

# THE BATTLE ON THE YALU.

## JAPANESE STORM THE HEIGHTS.

## RUSSIANS IN RETREAT.

## ANTUNG BURNED AND ABANDONED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 1.

Reuter wires from Tokio this evening that the Japanese have captured Chin-lien-chen which is regarded as the key to the Russian position on the right bank of the Yalu.

It is expected that the Russians will retreat on Feng-wang-cheng.

LONDON, MAY 2, 6-50 A. M.

Reuter wires from Tokio to-day that the Russians have been forced to abandon Antung yesterday.

They burned the town and are now retreating on Feng huang-cheng.

The Japanese now control the estuary.

LONDON, MAY 2, 5-5 A. M.

Russian official despatches dated the 1st instant admit the overwhelming superiority of the Japanese Artillery and the heavy losses it inflicted which compelled General Sessulitch to evacuate the position at Turenchen to the second position at Potientinsky.

LONDON, MAY 2, 5-5 A. M.

Reuter wires from Tokio that General Kuroki, commanding the force on the Yalu, reports that the Japanese Artillery fire at dawn on Sunday was concentrated on the Russian positions and speedily silencing them, the advance began at 7-30 in the morning.

The Japanese wading breast deep across the Iho River began storming the heights at 8-15 a.m. and swept the Russians back across the plateau by nine o'clock.

The Russians made two stands.

The Japanese losses in Sunday's battle were 700 and the Russians had 800 killed and wounded.

The Japanese captured 28 quick firing guns, 20 officers and many men.

The Russian Generals Sessulitch and Kashtalinsky were wounded.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LUCKNOW, MAY. 2.

A special cablegram to the "Indian Daily Telegraph," dated London 2nd, states:—Five days fighting on the Yalu have culminated in the Japanese capturing Chin-tien-chang.

The Russians lost heavily and are retreating on Feng-wang-cheng.

Four Japanese warships and twelve torpedo boats are threatening Takusan.

CALCUTTA, MAY 2.

The "Englishman's" London correspondent cabling under date the 2nd inst says:—A St. Petersburg official report states that at four o'clock on Sunday the Japanese batteries opened a terrific fire on Turentchen and Potietintky. The Russian suffered heavily, and finally evacuated Turentchen.

Fierce fighting is proceeding.

Four Jap warships and twelve torpedo boats are threatening Takushan.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan at Bombay, yesterday received the following telegram from the Japanese Government.

General Kuropi's report:—On the 26th instant in order to prepare for laying bridges, detachments of the Imperial Guards and the second division attacked and dispersed the enemy on the heights in the Yalu and occupied them.

The Imperial Guards had nine slightly, and sixteen seriously wounded, while the second division had no casualties.

The enemy retreated, carrying many dead and wounded towards Chintienchen.

A Russian cavalryman, taken prisoner, says that the 22nd, the 23rd and the 27th infantry regiments of the Eastern Siberian sharpshooters formed the van. Lieutenant Senyoloff, commanding the mounted scouts of the 22nd regiment, was found dead and was buried at Wi-ju, where ninty-five dead and six live horses of the enemy were also found. From noon until the 27th, the enemy fired intermittently upon Wi-ju, but the fire was unanswered.

On the 26th, two gun-boats, two torpedo-boats and two steamers, detached from the Hosoya Squadron, ascended the Yalu and exchanged shots with the enemy on Antzushan and silenced them. Our detachment suffered no damage.

On the 28th, two infantry companies of the Imperial Guards reconnoitred Husshan and one section was detached to Letzuyuen, whence, the enemy fled, leaving five dead. The enemy fired at long range from the neighbourhood of Chin-lien-chen upon Wi-ju without much effect upon our preparative works.

On the 29th, the 12th division commenced bridging at Sukuchin and completed the work early on the morning of the 30th, and our army crossed the river. From 10-40 a.m. to 12 p.m. there was severe firing on all sides, but the enemy was soon silenced. Our losses were: officers, five slightly wounded, non-commissioned officers and men two killed and twenty-two wounded.

At 8 p.m. of the same day a bridge over the main stream was completed and the army crossed and advanced upon Hushan. On the same day the detachment of the Hosoya Squadron advanced below Antung and fought at close range with 400 of the enemy's infantry and cavalry. The artillery also fired upon us heavily, but after an hour the enemy retreated. There were no casualties on our side.

At daybreak on the 1st May, we commenced cannonading and silenced the enemy's artillery on the hill north-west of Yushu-kou, and at 7-30 a.m. all the divisions advanced for the attack and took possession of the heights extending from Cain-lien-cheng to the north of Makou and Yushukou by 9 a.m.

## BARON KODAMA.

### THE BRAIN OF THE JAPANESE ARMY.

A handful of General Staff officers have been entrusted with the plans of campaign in Korea and Manchuria. The Minister of War knows them so does the Emperor and no others, writes Mr. Percival Phillips a special correspondent of the "Daily Express" at Tokio.

The game is played from the white-fronted villa which houses the Army Staff, and in a first-floor room regiments are moved at the end of a telegraph wire. But no one outside knows what the next move will be, or in what direction it will be made.

I went to the Army Staff building to see the man who holds the Japanese army in the hollow of his hand—General Baron Kodama whom we reckon as one of the "popular men of Japan. He comes of fighting stock has had a brilliant record as a soldier and is to-day recognised as the shrewdest strategist in the army. He is responsible more than any other one man for the present line of campaign. It is wrong to speak of Baron Kodama as the head of the Army Staff. He is the Army Staff.

The home of the war god is a trim cool-looking, two-storeyed house, which tops a green slope adjoining the grounds of the Imperial Palace. We drove through well-kept grounds to the main porch, where a sentry saluted all comers with mechanical exactness.

THE APPOINTED HOUR.

The man who planned the Army Staff administration has studied Pall Mall. Bluecoated messengers patrolled the main corridor or sat at little desks, keeping a watchful eye on all civilians and picking up unauthorised strangers.

A card was presented to a passing messenger. "You have an appointment?" he asked doubtfully. Yes, there was an appointment. For what time? At three o'clock. The messenger carefully studied an obese American watch.

"It is eight minutes of three." There was no denying it—assuming that the American watch told the truth.

"But if you have an appointment for three o'clock I cannot announce you before three o'clock," argued the messenger in official English which is unaccented and expressionless. A compromise was finally arrived at whereby the card would be taken to Lieutenant Tanaka, Baron Kodama's aide-de-camp, and the messenger retired, still doubting.

I waited in the corridor, where a number of other messengers were laughing and talking. Near the door stood an infantry captain and an officer of the General Staff. Suddenly the laughter ceased. A messenger seated at his table rose hastily, overturning a chair. The infantry captain and his companion stepped forward and saluted stiffly.

Amid absolute silence a little man in the dark, undress tunic of a lieutenant-general strode briskly across the corridor, halting, with a half smile and a return salute, as he noticed the two officers at attention. He paused for a second longer when he saw two Europeans curiously watching him. Then, with a formal bow, he passed up the stairway.

"NO FRILLS."

The effect of his presence remained after he had disappeared. The messengers stood silent not even upturning the fallen chair, until the slam of a distant door announced that the officer was again in his own room.

My messenger returned, his suspicious apparently quieted, for he conducted me to a reception-room which contained one vacant chair and three Japanese in kimonos.

Severe simplicity characterised this reception-room. It had four walls, a floor, and ceiling, a stove two windows and four chairs. There were no pictures or ornaments to distract the eye. The policy of the Army Staff was embodied in this reception-room—"no frills."

Lieutenant Tanaka announced himself. He was stockily built, aggressively erect, and unmistakably a cavalryman. His English was correct and fluent, although he has never been out of Japan. Yes, Baron Kodama would see me. He was very busy, however, and the interview must be limited to five minutes. Would I please come upstairs?

Near the end of the corridor Lieutenant Tanaka knocked, sharply then threw open a door as I entered he introduced me in Japanese, and the man in general's uniform who had passed me downstairs was leaning across the table with outstretched hand to greet me. It was Baron Kodama.

Baron Kodama does not impress one as being typically Japanese. His appearance is, if anything, rather French. He is little, even beside his countrymen, and slight in build. But the blue tunic covers muscles of steel. He shook my hand cordially, and it ached for half an hour. His hair is iron grey and sparse, and his un-Japanese cast of countenance is accentuated by a nose distinctly aquiline, and a tuft of beard almost white—which partly hides his aggressive chin.

AN OLD CAMPAIGNER.

His moustache is likewise grey, approaching white, and well kept. He has the weather-beaten look of an old campaigner, and, as a friend of mine very aptly expressed it, "his face has been tanned like leather." Nevertheless, it is a kindly face.

His keen eyes scrutinise you with simple, soldier-like directness; his laugh is as hearty and merry as that of a child.

Dropping back into his chair, Baron Kodama threw one booted leg over the other, and began a rapid fire of questions. He does not talk English. The aide-de-camp, as stiff and motionless as a ramrod, caught his queries, skilfully turned them into perfect English, and passed them across the table to me.

The unrelaxing attitude of the aide-de-camp was disconcerting. His lips and eyes were movable. The rest of him seemed frozen. A glimpse of him would make any ordinary soldier's back ache.

Many and various were the questions asked. Some of them comprised the usual formula which the majority of better-class Japanese employ upon meeting a newly arrived foreigner. Where did I come from? What was my nationality? How long had I been in Tokyo? Did I like it? What did I like best? What was there I did not like? What were the people talking about in London? What did they think about the war?

While the aide reconstructed my replies in the vernacular I looked about the room. This was the workshop of the General Staff—the room from which an army was controlled.

It was a very plain room, with two dusty windows and a carpetless floor. An ordinary wooden table stood in the centre, an American roll-top desk littered with papers in one corner. Of chairs, perhaps, three.

On the table lay a large map of the southern end of Korea, and on the map a pair of well-worn brass compases, thrown a side at the moment I entered. Beside the map stood a brass ash-bowl, well filled with cigarette ends.

Upon the wall, behind the aide, hung a curious chart. In narrow slits, pieces of stiff paper each piece marked in Japanese characters, were placed with apparent irregularity. There should be perhaps half-a dozen pieces together, than an interval then a block of fifteen or twenty, then two or three, and so on. The chart was the army in the field—the strips of paper were various regiments. As they were moved, in accordance with field reports, it was possible to tell, from day to day, just what each brigade and division was doing.

General Kodama is one of the hardest workers in the Army Staff building. He was the best Governor-General, Formosa ever had: his field experiences have been many and stirring.

During one of the few internal disturbances from which Japan has suffered, he was in command of imperial troops holding an important mission. During the engagement Baron Kodama was shot through both arms. For months he lay immovable with arms bandaged and outstretched. To-day his left arms still suffers from the wound, but his fighting spirit is unimpaired.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## DEATH OF DVORAK.

### A Great Composer.

LONDON, MAY 2.

The death is announced of Pan Antonin Dvorak the Composer.

Anton Dvorak was born at Muhlhausen, near Kralup, in Bohemia, on September 4th, 1841, the son of a man who united the business of a butcher and an innkeeper. His early experiences were such as to familiarise him with the national music of the race from which he sprung—the dance music of the Czechs a ttracting his attention so soon as he evinced a love for melody. Hence it was that, he himself become a composer, his works are for the most part deeply imbued with the Czech spirit, and he sometimes utilised material drawn from the music of the people. It was the intention of old Franz Dvorak that Anton should also become a butcher, but the youth devoted much of his time to playing the violin among his school companions, his first lessons having been obtained, both in fiddling and singing, from the only schoolmaster in the little town. The progress that he made with the instrument was rapid, so that he soon became proficient enough to play a solo at a church festival, acquitting himself of his task so successfully that he was put to one Liehmann, in Zlonitz, obtaining from him an insight into the mysteries of harmony, organ-playing, and instrumentation. When sixteen his father, at no small sacrifice sent him to Prague, and he received some good instruction from Professors Pitsch and Krejoi. Two years later, however; his father's means were exhausted, and young Dvorak had to shift for himself, and for many years endured extreme proverty, acquiring but scanty means of subsistence by playing in an inferior sort of band that visited cafes and like places There seemed at this time little prospect of eminence for the son of the struggling Bohemian innkeeper, nothing, apparently, but the life of a rustic fiddler, ever ready to play for the amusement of a few dancing peasants, so long as they in return were liberal in their remuneration. It is the custom of the Ozechish youths and maidens to resort to the dance. in particular seasons of the year, on Sunday afternoons, so the village innkeeper found a useful partner in his son, the one supplying the music and the other the wine. It is only fair to Anton to say that during this time he was unremitting in his study, though he found no means of securing a hearing for his better-class work. In 1859, he was so fortunate as to obtain a position in the new national theatre at Prague, and two of his works, one of them a hymn entitled "Die Erben des Weissen Berges," for mixed chorus and orchestra, was produced with great success. But all this time, he was struggling in the face of poverty. He was obliged to isolate himself from the very kind of society that would be of the most value to him; nothing but the humblest musical tasks afforded him the means of earning a scanty living, and the possession of a pianoforte was a luxury that he never dreamed of. Thus he lived on, with no more than a slow change for the better, till 1878, when driven to seek a grant from funds devoted to the help of poor artistes, he received, after some delay, a stipend from the Government which enabled him to give up his position in the orchestra. The idea of securing this induced him to set to work harder than ever, and to procure the recommendation of Herbeck and Hanslick, to whom he sent several works. It was Herbeck's death which caused the delay: but Brahms taking his place as one of the Commissioners of the fund, whose office it was to investigate such cases, soon saw the merit of the composition. Dvorak's music came as a revelation to Ambros Herbeck and Brahms and through them to an astonished public and his reputation soon spread to other countries than his own. He procured publishers, and his fame was at once established. This was about 1878, and two or three years later his name was known all over Europe. He visited London in March, 1884, as guest of the Philharmonic Society, and attended the Worcester Festival in the same year to conduct his Stabat Mater and Symphony in D, and in the following year he conducted the performance of his cantata, "The "Spectre's Bride," at Birmingham: and yet again, in 1886, he visited Leeds and attended the Festival to superintend the production of his oratorio, St. Ludmila. Later on his Requiem Mass was produced at the Birmingham Festival, and it may safely be said that this was the finest work for choir and orchestra that Dvorak wrote and this is saying a great deal when the three compositions mentioned above are placed to his credit.

## THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 2.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's steamer Oriental with the English mails of the 22nd ultimo left here for Bombay at 9 a. m. to-day and the steamer Britannia left for Colombo and Australia at 10 a. m. to-day.

## NATIVE ASSAULTS A SOLDIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 2.

Mr. Moore, District Magistrate, has sentenced a Hindu to six months' rigorous imprisonment for assaulting a soldier, Private Auger of the Essex Regiment. On the night of April, 16th Auger was strolling down the road when a native behind him who was with a woman threw a stone at him. Auger gave chase, but his tormentors having locked themselves up in a house, the accused came along with a stick and knocked down the soldier who was subsequently removed to a hospital in an unconscious state by the police. He was robbed of his coat and a small sum of money was taken from his pocket. Auger was detained in hospital for eight days in consequence of his injuries. The accused who was defended by counsel was unable to prove his alibi.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

SIMLA, MAY 2.

Colonel H. D. Olivier R. E. has been permitted to retire with effect from the 22nd ultimo.

Lieutenants Montgomerie Royal Sussex Regiment and Bass, 10th Hussars are permitted to resign their commissions.

Colonel Haig, Inspector-General of Cavalry, is promoted to Major-General.

Colonel Cunningham has assumed command of the Nagpore District vice Major Penton on sixty days' leave.

Lieutenant Moens, 52nd Sikhs, is appointed special Service Officer Somaliland field force.

Lieutenant Senior, East Yorkshire Regiment, is permitted to resign his commission.

Col. Byng, 10th Hussars, is appointed commandant of the Cavalry School of Instruction at Netheravon for three years.

2nd Lieut Potter, 7th Dragoons, is appointed to the 1st South Wales Borderers to qualify for the Indian army.

PLANS and specifications for the girders of the bridge over the Indus at Khushalgarh have reached India. The construction of the ironwork of the bridge will be taken in hand next cold weather.

THE question of moving the headquarters of the Punjab Government from Simla to Dalhousie will probably remain in a fluid state for some time to come, as it will now have to be considered in connection with the larger plans for the future of Simla itself, and these are not easy to settle.

## POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

POONA, MAY 2.

The annual Poona Boxing Tournament commenced this day, the weather being fine and cool; it began a little latter than the time fixed. Mr. Le Messurier as usual acted as time keeper the referee being Capt Gordon R. N. and the judges Captain Jones and Captain Hogg of the Connaught Rangers.

The Tournament commenced at 9-30 a.m. the boys first round was first on the programme and was newly introduced for the first time since the opening of the tournament. Boy Deane, East Lancashires and boy McCulloch, 93rd Higlanders, had been entered in the list. Boy McCulloch did not turn up, hence he was scratched and boy Deane was given a win. The next contest was between boy Dale of Durham and boy Mclachlan, 93rd Highlanders. In the first round Dale gave some beating, in the second round Dale distinctly showed a superiority over Mclachlan and gave some good beating just in the beginning of the last round. Mclachlan received a strong one on his stomach and that disabled him to fight any more, Boy Dale won.

The Light Weights-First round was between Private Ramsden 15th Hussars, versus Gunner Robson 60th Company R G A, both fighting a rash game, in the last round Robson gave some beating and eventually won on points. The next contest was between Private Regan, York and Lincolnshire Regiment versus Private Milton, Leicester Regiment. This was a very good fight from the beginning and was won by Private Milton. The next contest was between Gunner Chapman, G. Battery, Royal Highland Artillery and Private Moran, A and S. Highlanders; in the second round Moran, fell down and was counted out. Chapman won. The next contest was between Gunner Webster, 45th Battery R. F. A, versus Gunner Green, L. Battery Royal Highland Artillery. Both fought well, but Gunner Green won on points. The next contest was between, Gunner Robson, East Lancashires versus Lance Corporal Regan, Connaught Rangers; in the last round Robson was disqualified for hitting with the butts of his hands and Regan won.

The Bantam Weights—The first round was between Private Condon, Connaught Rangers, and Miller, L. Battery Royal Highland Artillery; in the second round Miller gave a terrible good beating to Condon who stood the beating very well notwithstanding his bleeding; in the third round Miller won on points. The next contest was between private Blundell, Bedfordshires and private Dowd Connaught Rangers; in the third round both were disqualified for hitting with closed hands. The next contest was between private Ormsby, Connaught Rangers and Sergeant Jobson, East Surrey. In the first round only, Sergeant Jobson felled private Ormsby who was counted out. The next fight was between Private Haggard, 15th Hussars and Private Langthorne, East Lancashire. In this an extra round of two minutes was given and the judges decided in favour of Haggard who won on points. The last contest of the day was between Private Wilson, Royal Scots and Coombes 29th Battery Royal Field Artillery. Private Wilson won on points.

## THE CHARGES AGAINST A BANK AGENT.

BANGALORE, MAY 2.

The case in which Mr. Bernard Hawkins late agent of the Bangalore branch of the Commercial Bank of India was charged by Mr. Lindley with misappropriating two sums of Rs. 10,000 and £350 entrusted to him for the purchase Government paper in England opened to-day before Mr. Moore, District Magistrate. Mr. Lawrence appeared for complainant and Mr. Evers for accused.

Before taking evidence, his Worship handed to complainant's counsel two original telegrams summoned from the check office, Calcutta, which complainant alleges were sent by the accused in complainant's name and without his authority to the National Bank of London. Complainant was then examined at great length and cross-examined on the points which his complaint petition embraced. The case was afterwards adjourned to the 11th instant, for the examination of two more witnesses for the prosecution.

## OPIUM SALES.

CALCUTTA, MAY 2.

Four thousand chests of Behar and Benares opium were sold to-day at an average price of Rs. 1,722 per chest, the total proceeds amounting to Rs. 6,88,84,475.

## THE DUFFERIN FUND.

### LADY AMPTHILL ACCEPTS PRESIDENTSHIP.

SIMLA, MAY, 2.

Her Excellency Lady Ampthill has accepted the post of Lady President of the Dufferin Fund, and Major Molesworth, Surgeon to H. E. the Viceroy will act as honorary Secretary during Lord Ampthill's tenure of office.

## MR. S. S. BENGALEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A few days ago you noticed Mr. Shapoorjee Sorabjee's book "A Chronicle of Cricket Amongst Parsees and the Struggle: Polo vs. Cricket," and said "the book is inscribed to the memory of the late Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, C.I.E." This puts me in mind of Mr. J. M. Patel having called at the Novelty Theatre a meeting of the Cricketers for considering the practical ways and means in order to perpetuate Mr. Bengalee's memory. He and Mr. Darasha Chichgar became secretaries at that meeting for carrying out the main object of the meeting. Would anybody or these two gentlemen, who offered to trot out their interest in cricket, inform us what, after a period of eleven years, they have been able to do in the matter they have so solemnly undertaken? Creditably acting upon the old maxim "Out of sight, out of mind," they are perhaps disposed to ask, as Virgil did, "Do you think that ashes and buried spirits of the departed care for such things?" But it may, all the same, be asked" if true to your creed and professions, why this, masterly inactivity, and taciturnity?

ANTI-BLUSTER.

May 2.

THE Brussels correspondent of the "Times," writing on April 7, says:—Baron Van Lynden, Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs, has signed a convention with the French Minister at The Hague for the construction of a cable between Saigon and Pontianak, the chief Dutch settlement on the south-west coast of Borneo.

IT is wonderful what extraordinary English appears upon some of the signboards in Rangoon streets, says a local paper. One Chinese carpenter's firm has a board saying they are "coach-builders, repairers greesums and general contractors, etc.," all the words running into each other, like the notice on the Mount Road, Madras Army Clothing Department. "Greesums" apparently means that they will grease wheels; but that English readers are left to guess.

## THE VICEREGAL PROCLAMATIONS.

THE declaration of the assumption of the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India by his Excellency, the Right Honourable Baron Ampthill G.C.I.E., was read in Bombay yesterday morning at 7 a. m. on the general parade ground and the whole of the troops of the garrison paraded under the command of Brigadier-General A.W. Proudfoot, the other officers present being, Captain W. Scott, O.D.A.A.G., and Lieut. J. R. Hutchinson, Orderly Officer to the Brigadier-General. The troops were drawn up in line on the maidan with 12 paces interval between units facing each in the following order from right to left:—The Royal Garrison Artillery, 1st Battalion, consisting of 261 men under the command of Colonel Callwell and 12 officers; the Cheshire Regiment, 310 strong under Colonel Hardy and 9 officers; and 121st Pioneers, 271 men under Captain Barrard and 6 officers, The proclamation having been read the troops marched past, and a salute of 31 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery. The parade was witnessed by an interested crowd of spectators.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 2.

Before a parade of all the troops in Garrison this morning, the proclamation was read of the assumption of the office as Viceroy and Governor-General of India by H. E. Lord Ampthill. Public attendance was small.

Lord Ampthill was also proclaimed by the Deputy Sheriff of Calcutta from the steps of the High Court.

POONA, MAY 2.

The troops in the Garrison of Poona and Kirkee paraded early this morning in review order to hear the proclamation appointing the acting Viceroy read. The Infantry were in line of Brigades in quarter column facing east. The first Infantry Brigade was under the command of Colonel Plumer, commanding the 94th Russell's Infantry, the second Infantry Brigade was under the command of Colonel Kettlewell, commanding the 120th Rajputana Infantry, consisting of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, 120th Rajputana, the 33rd Light Cavalry in column of squadrons, and 3rd Sappers and Miners. Facing north were the Royal Field Artillery in line of Batteries and at close interval General Richardson, cammanding the Poona District with his Staff, arrived on the ground and was received with the general salute. The troops were formed up in three sides of a square and the General rode inside and read the proclamation. The troops then again formed up in line and the Battery fired eleven guns which was followed by a feu-de-joie by the Infantry. After firing 31 guns and a feu-de-joie, the troops returned to barracks.

MADRAS, MAY 2.

In an extraordinary issue of the "Fort Saint George Gazette" dated 30th ultimo a notification is published of the assumption of the office of Governor of Fort Saint George and its dependencies by the Hon'ble Mr. James Thomson, C. S. I., Senior Member of Council, and of the temporary vacancy in the office of ordinary Member of Council so caused being filled by the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. F Forbes.

The proclamation by the Government of India of the assumption of the office of Viceroy and Governor-General and the proclamation by the Madras Government of the assumption by the Hon'ble Mr. Thompson, C.S.I., of the office of Governor of Fort Saint George were read at Fort Saint George this morning. Salutes of 31 guns after the first, and of 17 guns after the second proclamation were fired.

## ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning, Commander N. F. J. Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi which port she left on the 29th April. She brought Government stores and the following details:—Lieutenant-Colonel Thackeray's R. A., Major and Mrs. Tritton, Captain and Mrs. Pickford, Lieuts. Byrne, Randall, Smith, 2nd Lieuts. Leckie, Flood, James, 104th Rifles; Lieut. and Mrs. Christian and child, I.M.S.; Lieut. Welsh, A. V. Dept.; Lieut. Goodfellow, 128 Pioneers; Lt. Thomas, Suffolk Regt.; Lt. McClean R.A.; Lt. Harcourt, Welsh Regiment; Lt. Howley, West Yorks; Lt. Coates. R.A.M.C.; Acting Sergeant Major Smith and two others, two women and three children, Gunner Benfold, R. I Marine; 77 European details, three women and 14 children, 11 native officers, 476 non-commissioned officers and men, 82 followers, three women, and four children.

## RETIREMENT OF MR. R. S. BROWN.

THE retirement after twenty-three years work in Bombay of Mr. R. S. Brown, deprives this city of an eminently useful citizen. Mr. Brown passed his solicitor's examination in England with honours, being awarded the Clifford's Inn Prize, and he was made a life member of the Royal Incorporated Law Society—a most coveted honour. Arriving in Bombay in January 1880, to join the now defunct firm of Rimington, Hore and Company, he made rapid strides in his profession, his devotion to which and his great industry soon made him to be felt as a power in local legal circles, while his profound legal knowledge and his strict integrity caused his services to be in constant request. For the last four or five years he was a member of the firm of Crawfurd, Brown & Co., and his retirement will as remarked by a high legal functionary, be felt as a distinct loss to the profession. Thoroughness in all he did was a distinguishing characteristic of Mr. R. S. Brown and was well exemplified in his services to the cause of volunteering. He was an officer in a corps at home, and joined the Bombay Volunteer Rifles almost immediately after his arrival in Bombay. He was almost unequalled as a drill, and rose by the usual gradations to be the Commanding Officer of the Corps, which was, during his command, noted for its efficiency. He retired with the rank of Colonel and the right to wear the uniform of the Corps: he had also earned the V,D.

He was for many years a trustee of the Cathedral, where he will be greatly missed. His numerous charities were of an unostentatious character, and many will miss the timely assistance rendered them by his unseen hand. As a member of the Masonic brotherhood his services were solid and unostentatious. Master of Lodge St. George in 1889 and Principal Z. of Chapter Keystone in 1890, he also held several honourable offices in the Grand Lodge. He was president of the Joint Hall Committee and rendered great assistance with the new Temple. On all knotty points the Craft had the benefit of his legal advice, and he was a regular attendant at all meeting.

THE Yellow invasion of England has begun, says the W. G. A., country house in one of the home counties is now entirely served by Japanese women. They were engaged and brought from Japan by an English lady who had long suffered under the incivility, incompetence, and gossip of the British tribe of Mary Ann. So far the experiment is a complete success, and the sight of these Japanese maidens going about their work in their native dress is as picturesque as their care of the house is perfect.

AT a musical evening a singer was requested by an extremely sedate-looking individual to oblige with the Japanese National Anthem. He was explained to him by the serious one that the tune was the same as the British National Anthem, and that all he had to do was to pronounce the Japanese words provided for him on a sheet of paper, precisely as they were spelt. Accordingly, up rose the willing warbler and burst out with the following lyric:—

O wa ta na syam,
O wa ta na syam,
An a syam.

He was only pulled up by roars of delighted laughter from continuing the confession. There was no encore.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

### Trade in the last three Months.

### A FURTHER INCREASE OF IMPORTS.

### TEXTILE DEVELOPMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 15.

THE Board of Trade accounts relating to our overseas trade during March and the three months ending March 31 justify the prediction which we ventured to make a month ago, to the effect that later figures than those then before us would prove that the unexpected tendency to expansion in both imports and exports then shown had no very remarkable significance. It is true that the declared value of the imports for last month show a further gain of upwards of £1 3-4 million sterling as against March last year, and of upwards £7 3-4 millions as against March, 1902; but we must remember that the Easter holidays fell entirely in March in the last named year, and that the total showed a substantial falling off as against the corresponding month in the two preceding years, 1900 and 1901. Last year, as this year, the Easter holidays fell in April, and there was a substantial gain in the declared value of the March imports, which has been again exceeded this year; but we must allow for the advance of prices in certain important instances. On the other hand, the declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce shows a decrease for March this year of £856,398 as against last year, though there is an increase of £2,034,558 as against March, 1902, when, as already explained, business was curtailed to the extent of the Easter holidays' influence. The re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise during March this year show an increase of £488,296 in the declared value as against March last year, and an increase of £1,632,178 as against March, 1902. It is therefore in the exports of British and Irish produce alone that the anticipated contraction is observable. It must be remembered that this contraction has occurred in spite of the higher cost of the imported materials and foodstuffs which enter largely into the production of the so-called British and Irish produce and manufactures exported.

The figures for the whole quarter indicate that the tendencies of trade thus exhibited for the past month have so far promised to be persistent for the year. Thus the total declared value of the imports for the three months shows a gain of £5,281,013 as against the first quarter of last year, and a gain of £6,205,788 as against the first quarter of 1902, while the total declared value of the re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise for the last three months shows a gain of £1,399,591 against the corresponding period last year, and a gain of £3,604,972 against the first three months of 1902. But the past quarter's exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures show a decrease £557,292 in declared value as against last year, with an increase of £4,431,286 as against 1902. It is true that the falling off does not appear great especially when we take into account the considerable increase during recent years; but when allowance is made for the increased cost of production so far as the commodities representing British industry are concerned, and for the consequently increased necessity of restraining such increase of cost by labour-saving appliances, the figures appear to be in harmony with the reports of depressed trade and increase in the numbers of the unemployed. Taking the imports first, we find that the increase in what we must after all regard as the debit rather than the inducement side of the account was more than fully accounted for in March under the head of food, drink and tobacco. We increased our imports of wheat, especially from the east of Europe, Argentina, and British India; but to a more than corresponding extent we diminished them from the United States and Canada. Nevertheless the smaller aggregate quantity cost us more in money. Our imports of maize were also increased from the same quarters, and our imports of barley from all foreign sources of supply. We also nearly doubled our imports of oats and drew the extra quantity mainly from the unenumerated sources of supply.

Notwithstanding the higher prices of cotton and other textile materials, the aggregate value of our imports of raw materials during March shows a decrease of upwards of half a million sterling as against March last year, clearly indicating a diminished quantitative demand for the feeding of our chief manufacturing industries. On the other hand there was an increase of upwards of £350,000 in the declared value of our imports of commodities wholly or mainly manufactured abroad. Turning to the exports, we find that the increase in the re-exports recorded for the month represents raw materials—almost exclusively raw cotton,—the increase in this group alone being more than equivalent to the total increase, a moderate increase in the value of the re-exports of imported foodstuffs being more than counterbalanced by a decrease in the value of the imported manufactures re-exported. As regards British and Irish produce and manufactures, the diminution is accounted for nearly one and a half times under the head of articles wholly or partly manufactured, the two other groups, foodstuff and raw materials, showing substantial increases. Taking the figures for the three months, we again find that the diminution in the exports is all but fully accounted for under the head of manufactrs, ua falling off in raw materials being largely covered by an increase in foodstuffs. We must, moreover, pointout that the net decrease under the head of British and Irish manufactures is in spite of an increase to double that amount in the value of the exports of cotton yarns and piece goods due to the higher cost of the imported raw material. The returns relating to the precious metals again testify to increase in the imports of gold, mainly from South Africa and India, with a recovery from Australia. The total for the month from all sources is £3,856, 052, as against exports of gold amounting to £1,842 754. Thus we have gained about £2,000,000 during the past month, but the gain for the three months is less than £1,250,000. The drain has been chiefly to Mexico, Central and South America, Egypt, and France. We have continued to import and export increased amounts of silver, mainly for supplying the Indian demand.

There seems to have been a decided slackening in the American home trade for piece goods, and one of the most awkward factors of the position is the cancellation of orders. This kind of thing is by no means unknown in the English home trade, but if accounts are not exaggerated the "cutter-up" in the States are very unscrupulous in throwing over manufacturers who have prepared goods for them. The question may be asked why, if definite contracts exist for the goods, the manufacturers should not insist on their fulfilment. It appears, in the first place, that there is frequently the fear of losing a customer, but a commoner cause for leniency is the apprehension that to force goods upon one who has not an outlet for them is to contribute towards his bankruptcy. Here, too manufacturers and merchants have suffered from the light-hearted way in which their customers, in anticipation of a good season have placed orders that have turned out to be far beyond actual requirements. In a rising market trouble from this source is hardly expected, and the complaints from our American friends indicate that the dry goods trade is really in a poor way.

Iron and steel merchants will be interested to hear that a movement has been started in America to establish a system of pig-iron warrants. At a recent meeting of pig-iron merchants held at the office of the American Pig-Iron Storage Warrant Company it was announced that more than one-half of the merchant furnace capacity of the country had expressed itself favourably disposed. Attempts have been made in this direction many times before, but on the whole the large furnace proprietors have not favoured it, fearing the introduction of an undesirable speculative element. It is recognised, however, that many pig-iron makers would benefit by a better system. A number of companies are already in existence in America who make advances on pig-iron as well as on other merchandise and issue negotiable ware-

house receipts. Many of these companies store charcoal pig-iron others Pessemer pig iron. The present method is to lease a piece of ground in the immediate proximity of a furnace and store the pig iron there so that light expense is involved in handling and no transportation charges accure. The iron thus covered by warrants can be shipped as conveniently from the storage yard as from the furnace itself. Whether the movement will be successful or not remains yet to be seen. Its success is by no means assured, and we must not forget that there are serious difficulties developing in the British warrant market of which American critics will take note.

During the past few days several of the Roubaix mills have resumed work; the ranks of the strikers are said to have been reduced by about 2,000, and there seems to be a possibility that the dispute may shortly come to an end. A deputation representing the textile workers of the Pas du Nord has waited upon the Minister of the Interior at Paris and has requested that the troops be withdraw from the strike area on the ground that their presence is a continual source of exasperation to the strikers. The presence of soldiers under arms in the streets of manufacturing towns is felt to be anything but conducive to order. The deputation also pointed out that one of the chief causes of the continuance of the strike was the refusal of the employers to enter into negotiations with the representatives of the men's unions. Their principal object was to ask the Government to use its influence to secure the appointment of a mixed committee of masters and men to revise the wages list, and thus reduce the possibilities of further disputes. The representations of the delegates were carefully listened to at the Ministry of Interior and were promised full consideration.

A quite mistaken idea about what is being done in Canada and in Manchester appears to have been responsible for a statement published in the Liverpool "Journal of Commerce" on the Canadian apple trade. This makes it appear that some time ago "a proposal was voted to send Canadian apples not to the Liverpool market alone, which at present monopolises the trade," but to Manchester, Birmingham, and other centres. It was, however something more than a proposal, for some Canadian farmers sent their apples to Manchester and Birmingham. The results (according to this authority) were so disastrous "that the plan has been abandoned and Liverpool will continue to be the great market for Canadian fruit. So far from the plan having been abandoned, it is being prosecuted vigorously. At present, in fact, 1,900 barrels of Canadian apples are on their way to Manchester, and will come up the Ship Canal. Of course like all enterprises this of the Canadian fruit trade requires time and some degree of patience for its development, but it is bound to be successful with so large a market close to the Manchester docks.

## THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, 15th April,

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieutenant F. E. Andrews is altered to 15th February, 1904, vice C W Clark.

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of second Lieutenant I. A. E. Edwards is altered to 15th February 1904, vice F. E. Andrews.

Second Lieutenant Vyvian Drake-Brockman is seconded for service with the Indian Army, Dated 7th April, 1904.

Captain Robert F. Brewster to be Instructor in Gunnery, to complete establishment. Dated 8th April, 1904.

The restoration to the Establishment of Lieutenant R. H. R. Benson, notified in the "Gazette" of 15th March, 1904, is vice H. St. G. Hammersley promoted. Dated 20th February, 1904.

SCOTS GUARDS.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel the Honourable Charles Harbord, C B., M. V. O, on completion of his period of services in command of a Battalion, retires on retired pay. Dated 10th April, 1904.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Gerald J. Cuthbert to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel the Honourable C. Harbord, C B., M V O. Dated 10th April 1904.

LINE BATIALIONS.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment), Lieutenant Norman Sinclair Stewart, from 3rd Battalion. The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to be Second Lieutenant. Dated 16th April 1904.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), Captain John C Ralph resigns his Commission. Dated 13th April, 1904.

The Suffolk Regiment, Captain Hugo Meynell is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 12th December, 1903.

The restoration to the Establishment of the undermentioned Supernumerary Captains is antedated as follows:—

Harry d'A. Smith to 29th December, 1903, vice H. Meynell.

Frank D Finlay to 7th January, 1904, vice C M De Graythor, promoted.

Supernumerary Captain William B Wallace to be Captain vice J A S Murray, seconded. Dated 16th February, 1904.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry). The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant H M Alexander is antedated to 15th September, 1903 vice L G B Harrison, transferred to the Indian Army.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's (Yorkshire Regiment), Second Lieutenant F C Shelmerdine, from half-pay, to be Second Lieutenant, with precedence next below C G Jeffery, vice G P Stevens resigned. Dated 12th April, 1904.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Second Lieutenant R L Lloyd is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 25th March, 1904.

Quartermaster and Honorary Captain J E F Barr is placed on retired pay. Dated 13th April, 1904.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), Captain George A Ellis is seconded for service on the Staff. Dated 1st April, 1903.

The promotion to the rank of Captain of the undermentioned Lieutenants is antedated as follows:—

Arthur L Mackinnon to 1st April, 1903, vice G A Kilis.

Francis A C Hamilton to 9th May, 1903, vice G D Luard, promoted.

Vincent C Sandilands to 20th May, 1903 vice M L Pears seconded.

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenants of the undermentioned Second Lieutenants is antedated as follows:—

J E Turner to 1st April, 1903, vice A L Mackinnon.

H C H Smith to 3rd April, 1903, to complete establishment.

W D Croft to 9th May, 1903, vice F A C Hamilton.

G R W Wilmer to 9th May, 1903, vice W D Croft, seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

C S Cameron to 20th May, 1903 vice V C Sandilands.

The Gloucestershire Regiment, Captain Stuart Duncan retires on retired pay. Dated 13th April, 1904.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

Lieutenant-Colonel G A Hughes, M B, D S O, to be Colonel, vice R de la C Corbett, M D D S O, deceased. Dated 25th March, 1904.

Lieutenant J H R Winder, M D, to be Captain. Dated 27th February, 1904.

Lieutenant-Colonel R C K Laffan retires on retired pay. Dated 13th April 1904.

STAFF.

Colonel C F Halden, C B, from Commandant Ordnance College, to be Director of Artillery at Head-Quarters, vice Colonel H C Selater C B, who has vacated the appointment of Deputy Director-General of Ordance. Dated 9th April, 1904.

Lieutenant-Colonel J S Talbot, from half-pay, to be a Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, vice Major A H Farthorp. The Northamptonshire Regiment, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 16th March, 1904.

Major L A A Hamilton, the King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), to be a Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General, 2nd Army Corps, vice Major W T Furse, D S O, Royal Artillery, whose tenure of that appointment has expired. Dated 1st April, 1904.

Captain the Honorable G. A. Morris, The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), to be Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Belfast District, vice Major W. J. Boaus, D.S.O, The Dorsetshire Regiment, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 8th March, 1904.

SCHOOL OF GUNNERY.

Lieutenant (District Officer) O. Rooney to be an Instructor, School for Horse and Field Artillery, on augmentation. Dated 1st April, 1904.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY.

Captain R. S. Walker, Royal Engineers, to be a Professor, vice Major W. P. Breed, Engineers, who has vacated that apointment. Dated 25th January 1904.

ORDNANCE FACTORIES.

Major J. R. Young, Royal Engineers, from 3rd Assistant, to be 1st Assistant Superintendent of Building Works, vice Major H. Hulcatt, Royal Engineers, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 15th January, 1904.

## "THE ARMY JOURNAL OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE."

1. The Army Council have approved of the institution of a military publication to be called "The Army Journal of the British Empire."

2. The journal is intended to deal with subjects of a professional and scientific nature, to encourage the study of military science and history, to circulate information on military matters, and to promote as far as possible a knowledge of the principles of Imperial defence amongst all ranks and all arms of the military forces of the Crown.

3. The Army Council hope and confidently anticipate that the journal will receive the fullest support from the entire British Forces throughout the Empire.

4. Officers and soldiers of all services on the active, reserve, or retired list of the military forces of the Crown in any part of the British Empire are invited to submit articles for insertion in the journal. Special articles by eminent civilian writers will also be published from time to time.

5. No payment for contributions will be made, but prizes will be granted from time to time for essays and articles on special subjects. Instructions regarding these prizes will be promulgated in the first number of the journal.

6. The following suggestions are given as a general guide to the nature of some of the subjects that might be dealt with by contributors:—

(a) The discussion of new theories, discoveries or experiences in military matters; records of the progress of military science in British and foreign armies: historical memoirs or reviews; translations of, and extracts from British and foreign military publications, provided that the necessary sanction for such translations and extracts has been previously obtained. Reports on foreign armies and expeditions campaigning experiences and reports on special expeditions and journeys undertaken by British officers and men. Information regarding stations at home and abroad, with respect to climate, clothing accommodation, currency and other local conditions which may be useful to officers and men quartered at, or proceeding to such stations, &c, &c.

(b.) Reports on the results of various experiments in administration, organisation, education, training arms, equipment; staff rides, regimental tours manœuvres and other instructional operations and exercises of special interest, winter essays and lectures of exceptional merit, &c., &c., provided they are submitted, in the case of officers and soldiers on the active list through the usual official channel.

All contributions may, when necessary, be accompanied by a limited number of illustrations, plans, diagrams or photographs.

7. The journal will be published monthly.

The annual subscription will be 10s. 0d., exclusive of postage. The price of a single copy will be 1s., exclusive of postage.

The date of issue of the first number of the journal, and the name of the publisher and his agents at home and abroad from whom it may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, will be notified in a subsequent Army Order and announced in the Press.

Remittances should not in any case be sent to the War Office.

8. All contributions submitted for acceptance should be signed by the contributor, who unless a civilian, should also give his rank, the regiment or corps in which he is serving or has served, and the appointment, if any, that he holds or has held in the military forces of the Crown, together with his postal address. In the case of non-commissioned officers and men, their regimental or corps number should also be given.

Contributors are requested to state, when forwarding their contributions, whether they wish their names to be published or not. Should they prefer their names to be withheld, the authorship of the contribution will be treated as confidential.

Anonymous contributions will be ignored.

All contributions (except as provided in paragraph 6 (b,)) may be sent direct to the War Office (see also paragraph 17).

9. Criticism of official measures or regulations, matters of discipline, and other kindred subjects are not within the scope of the journal, nor can contributions of a personal nature be accepted.

10. Letters commenting on articles in previous numbers of the journal will, if considered suitable be inserted.

11. No responsibility will be accepted for statements contained in any contribution which a contributor may submit.

12. Contributions which are found unsuitable for insertion in the journal will only be returned to the sender, provided that a request to that effect accompanies such contribution; but no responsibility can be accepted for the loss of, damage to, MSS., illustrations, drawings, &c. Although the journal may not appear for a few months, proposed contributions will be gladly received at once so that material for the first issues may be arranged forthwith.

13. All MSS. should be on one side only of the page. It should by preference be type written, but if not, all proper names should be written in capital letters (or printed) to avoid mistakes.

14. Unless objection is expressely stated by the contributor, the right will be reserved of inserting summaries or extracts from articles submitted.

15. The source from which all non-original contributions have been obtained should always be stated.

16. Ordinary articles should not as a rule exceed 6,000 words, with three or four illustrations, plans, &c.

17. All contributions should be addressed to the Chief of the General Staff, War Office, 68, Victoria Street, London, SW., the words "Army Journal" being written on the left-hand top corner of the envelope.

## ARDATH CABINET CIGARS.

Taking into consideration the great and world wide success attained by the Ardath Tobacco Company's cigarettes and smoking mixtures, smokers we are sure will not be surprised to learn that this firm, the pioneers of productions for, discriminating smokers, are launching out into the manufacture of high-class cigars. That there is need for such an article cannot be denied, and the Ardath Tobacco Company with commendable foresight have determined to supply it.

The Ardath Cabinet Cigars, by which name the new cigars are known differ entirely from any other brand previously offered to the smoking public. They are beautifully mild and aromatic. The tobacco used in the manufacture is grown on virgin soil not artificially manured. This process, combined with the manner in which the leaf is selected and blended, reduces the percentage of nicotine to a minimum, thus rendering the Ardath Cabinet Cigars very suitable for smokers who are very often advised by the medical profession to smoke mild cigars.

Further, smokers will be very glad to learn that the very prevalent and objectionable habit of cigar makers of finishing off the end of the cigar by "licking" them is not allowed in the manufacture of the Ardath Cabinet Cigars.

The Ardath Tobacco Company are to be heartily congratulated on abolishing so injurious and unpleasant a process as "licking," and for this reason alone one is almost inclined to say that the Ardath Cabinet Cigars will obtain a popularity far greater than any other article the firm have placed on the market. But even were the fact of the abolition of the "licking" process not known, the other excellent and special qualities of the Ardath Cabinet Cigars would place them in the front rank of high-class brands.

News was received in Calcutta on Saturday of the unexpected death at Bankipore of Mr. Faulder, Commissioner of the Patna Division. He joined the Service in 1876 and arrived in Calcutta in December of that year. His first appointment was that of Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Patna. He served in various stations in Behar and was promoted to Joint-Magistrate in 1887, Magistrate and Collector in 1892, and in 1898 he was confirmed in the appointment of Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore. In February, 1900, he was appointed Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, and recently Commissioner of Patna. The greater part of his service was spent in Behar. Mr. Faulder was a popular officer and his death will be widely regretted.

It has not yet transpired what system of recruitment for the Indian Public Works Department will be instituted by the Secretary of State, consequent on the abolition of Coopers' Hill College. It may be a competitive examination, as in the case of the medical services, or selection tempered by a qualifying examination. The Universities, with schools and technical institutions, will doubtless become the source of supply eventually, and like the medical schools and colleges they may eventually impose their own terms on the Government. It is rumoured that London Universities may possibly acquire Coopers' Hill for technical instruction purposes. Meanwhile the Government of India is badly in want of men both for railway and irrigation projects, and the latter particularly owing to the great programme of works sanctioned, and they will have to go again into the open market. The Secretary of State will presumably take steps to have the education of the handful of students now at Coopers' Hill completed after the College is closed, unless he gives them the option of coming out to India next cold weather and permits them to get into harness forthwith. In that case their practical training would be undertaken out here.

## THE ANGLO-FRENCH TREATY.

### HOW IT HAS BEEN RECEIVED.

The Anglo-French Agreement which was signed in London on Friday (April 8) affects Newfoundland Egypt, Morocco, Siam, West Africa and the New Hebrides, and settles satisfactorily to both countries some long standing disputes.

The effects of the agreement may be summarised as follows:—

NEWFOUNDLAND AND WEST AFRICA.

France renounces the special rights she has claimed on the Newfoundland shore. She retains the right of fishing in the territorial waters of the French shore, not only for cod, but also for lobsters, which are thus raised to the dignity of fish.

In exchange for this abandonment France receives certain concessions in West Africa, viz: (1) A territorial readjustment on the Gambia, by which the French possessions will have access to the portion of the river navigable for ocean-going ships. (2) The Los Islands to the number of six. (3) A readjustment of the frontier line between the Niger and Lake Chad giving France a strip of territory through a fertile country, and assuring to the Zinder province its natural limits.

EGYPT AND MOROCCO.

In Egypt and Morocco the political situation undergoes no modification. France agrees not to impede the action of Great Britain in Egypt, and Great Britain on her part recognises the right of France to watch over the tranquility of Morocco and to assist its government in internal reorganisation.

The agreement brings about an important alteration in Egypt's financial arrangements. Hitherto the surplus revenue, after the specified items of expenditure had been covered, was placed to the reserve fund of the Caisse de la Dette upon which the six great Powers, are represented. This arrangement has hampered Egypt's progress, because the money could not be applied to public works. France now agrees to the accumulated funds, which amount at present to £5,000,000 being placed at the disposal of the Egyptian Government. Otherwise all the machinery of international supervision in Egypt remains unaffected.

Great Britain undertakes that the Suez Canal shall remain neutral, and that there will be freedom of trade in Egypt for thirty years.

Under the agreement France's position in Morocco will, in effect, be similar to that of Great Britain's in Egypt. No fortifications will be erected on the coast of Morocco from Melilla to the mouth of the Sebu, and France guarantees thirty year's freedom of trade. The French Government will come to an agreement with the Spanish Government regarding the consequences of the agreement as it affects Morocco,

SIAM.

The Convention of 1893 with regard to Siam is definitely defined. That convention was of a negative character, and forbade the contracting parties to engage in any undertaking in the basin of the Menam. It is now established that France has full freedom of action to the east of the basin and England has similar rights to the west. The territorial integrity and the maintenance of the status quo are guaranteed.

In Madagascar, Great Britain abandons the protests which she has made for some five years past against the Customs regime established by France.

As regards the New Hebrides, a Commission is to be appointed to settle land disputes between the inhabitants.

| We get: | France gets: |
|---|---|
| IN EGYPT. | |
| Freedom of action. | Neutralisation of Suez Canal. |
| Surplus of Public Debt to be at disposal of Egyptian Government. | Thirty years' freedom of trade. |
| Simplification of finances. | Continuation of French schools. |
| IN MOROCCO. | |
| Coast not to be fortified between Melilla and the Sebu. | France to have the right to preserve order and to make such arrangements with Spain as to the Spanish interests involved. |
| Thirty years' freedom of trade. | |
| IN NEWFOUNDLAND. | |
| France abandons her exclusive fishing and shore rights. | Indemnities to the French fishing companies. |
| | AND IN AFRICA. |
| | Port on the river Gambia. |
| | The Los Islands. |
| | Strip of territory on the Nigerian frontier. |
| SIAM. | |
| The Declaration of 1893 confirmed and explained. | |
| NEW HEBRIDES. | |
| A Mixed Commission appointed to decide land disputes between the natives. | |
| MADAGASCAR. | |
| | Britain withdraws protest against French Customs regime. |
| 8,000 SQUARE MILES CEDED. | |

According to an explanation furnished to Reuter's Agency, the concessions in the region between the Niger and Lake Chad mean that Great Britain is handing over to France some 8,000 square miles of territory. For practically six months of the year this is largely desert, and before many years have passed it will be so entirely, as the Sahara is fast encroaching from the north. From the political point of view the chief interest lies in the fact that the new boundary keeps well to the north of Sokoto, Wurno and Katsena, the political capitals of the Sultans of Sokoto, and great centres of influence. These places remain British. The French have gained immensely by the new frontier, and we have given up vast stretches of territory, perhaps not of any very great value.

OPINIONS ON THE TREATY.

The Press in this country has generally received the Treaty favourably, although the opinion that France has got the best of the bargain is held by most of the papers.

Public men in England are reserving their judgment until the details are considered but for the agreement there is nothing but satisfaction expressed. Amongst other opinions are the following:—

Duke of Connaught.—Am delighted to hear the news.

Lord Mayor of London.—There has been more than enough bickering between England and France, and I am glad to see it over. The agreement is a splendid thing.

Mr. John Morley, M.P.—It is impossible to pronounce upon details, but it is certainly a matter for the deepest congratulation that a large general adjustment of this kind should have been brought to what looks like a great practical end.

Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., told our representative that he was glad that such a delicate and dangerous question as the Newfoundland shore differences constituted had been settled by the Anglo-French Treaty.

"I attach," he said, "the greatest importance to it It has been settled on the lines upon which I have on several occasions indicated to you it could be disposed of, namely by getting rid of the French rights on shore and having joint rights at sea.

"Whether or not we have given too much is another matter. I have my own opinions but it would take too long to go into an explanation."

KING EDWARD'S CONGRATULATIONS.

The London correspondent of the "Liverpool Post" says that King Edward has sent a telegram of congratulation to Lord Lansdowne on the accomplishment of the new understanding with France. The King has also sent a letter of appreciation to M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, equally cordial in its compliments.

MR. BRYCE'S OPINION.

Mr. James Bryce, M.P., in an article in "Le Journal," says that he considers that the coincidence of the conclusion of the agreement with the difficulties which Russia is meeting with in the Far East is the most striking feature of the Treaty. The Russian Alliance and the simultaneous visit of M. Loubet to Rome were, he declares, causing people to wonder if there was to be a new grouping of the Powers especially of the Mediterranean Powers.

The cordial understanding consecrated by the present arrangements will not be simply a guarantee of peace between the two countries, M de Lanessan says, but will contribute powerfully to the maintenance of tranquility throughout the world. Democratic France desired for the future to live on good terms with all the Powers. They were convinced that no Power would discern in their new friendship a menace to its interests, and still less to its safety.

COMMENTS FROM PARIS.

"A TRIUMPH FOR FRENCH DIPLOMACY."

PARIS, Saturday.

All the newspapers this morning comment on the Anglo-French agreement.

The "Republique Francaise" thinks: "It is a capital point that French preponderance in Morocco should be recognised by international treaty, but it should be pointed out that Great Britain only consents to a benevolent disinterestedness.' We ought not to take upon ourselves the expenses and the risks of direct intervention in Morocco. We ought to confine ourselves to supporting the Maghzen."

The "Eclair" considers the result of the negotiations as an event of high importance.

The "Journal" gives a favourable description of the arrangements concluded, but makes no distinct comment on them.

The "Aurore" does likewise, but gives more prominence to the advantages accruing to France.

The "Petit Parisien" says it is stated at the French Ministry for Foreign Affairs that the maritime populations concerned will give a favourable reception to the modifications made in the regime relating to Newfoundland, and that the officials at the Ministry show great satisfaction at the conventions dealing with Egypt and Morocco. It is pointed out, the "Petit Parisien" adds, that France abandons none of her actual rights, and that she only consents to the recognition of acquired position.

To-day's "Gil Blas" says:—"Without disparaging the compensations which have been granted to us, we are perhaps paying rather dearly for the privilege of adding an Agreement, cordial though it be, to our good relations with our neighbours."

The "Siecle" observes: "We are convinced that no power will see in the Agreement a menace to its interests, still less to its security. It is an additional means of succeeding in the definitive conclusion of the cordial understanding between France and Great Britain."

The "Gaulois" state that the Agreement respects the rights of Spain in Morocco, and admits the obligation on the part of France to obtain the consent of Spain to the arrangement concluded between the Quai d'Orsay and the Foreign Office. The journal announces that it has reason to believe that this clause was expressly specified as the result of friendly representations.

The "Gaulois" also remarks that the British, like the practical people they are, realised the advantage to be gained from the renunciation of French influence in Egypt, which is the essential feature of the present arrangement.

FRENCH EX-MINISTER'S VIEWS.

The "Figaro" prints an account of an interview on the Anglo-French Agreement with M. de Mahy, ex-Minister of Marine, who is represented to have protested against the clause prohibiting the fortification of the coast of Morocco, and to have pointed out that there can be no question of the neutrality of the Straits of Gibraltar, since the British fortifications will not be razed. The provisions of the Agreement however, appear to him generally acceptable and dictated by equity.

M de Mahy is reported to have declared that should the Anglo-French Convention be likely to injure the French system of foreign policy he would rather favour a rapprochement with Austria or Italy than with Great Britain.

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 30.

ME DEPARTMENT.]

The services of Mr H J McIntosh of the I C S are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal with effect from the 7th April

The services of Mr J B Brunyate of the I C S are placed at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Depart

The services of Cap R McL Dalziell M B I M S are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal for employment in the Jail Depart

Mr J G Woodroffe Barrister at Law took his seat as an officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 15th April

Mr Frank Podilly Barrister at Law took his seat as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 18th April

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of H M Govt the Govr Gen in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Monsieur Maxime Gerard as Consul for Belgium at Bombay

With the sanction of H M's Govt the Govr Gen in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Mr Ch Bastin as Consul for Belgium at Calcutta

Mr L W Reynolds an offig Political Assist of the 2nd class is granted privilige leave for three months with effect from the 12th May 1904 or the subsequent date on which he avails himself of the leave

Mr W E Jardine an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class is posted as Political Agent in Bundelkhand

Major S F Bayley an offig Political Agent of the 3rd class is posted temporarily as First Assist to the Agent to the Govr Gen in Central India

Major W M Cubitt an offig Political Agent of the 2nd class is posted as Political Agent in Baghelkhand

Lieut W G Hutchinson a probationer for the Political Depart is appointed to be a Political Assist of the 3rd class with effect from the 17th April Lieut Hutchinson is posted as Second Assist to the Resident at Hyderabad

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. E Somerville Murray as acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Aden during the absence of Mr G M Gordon

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr E Somerville Murray as acting Consul for Belgium at Aden during the absence of Mr G M Gordon

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur C Aubert as acting vice Consul for Portugal at Calcutta during the absence of Monsieur C Jumbton

Mr L W Reynolds an Offg Polit Asst of the 2nd class is posted as First Asst to the Agent to the Govr Genl in Central India, with effect from the 24th April 1904 and until relieved by Major S F Bayley.

The following substantive changes are made in the graded list of the Polit Dept consequent on the return from the seconded list of Major J L Kaye Polit Agt of the 3rd class and with effect from the 4th April, Maj C A Kemball C I E a Polit Agent of the 3rd class reverts to Polit Agent of the 4th class, Maj P Z Cox C I E a Polit Agent of the 4th class reverts to Polit Assist of the 1st class, Mr J B Wood a Polit Assist of the 1st class revert to Polit Assist of the 2nd class, Capt F L Webb vice C I E a Polit Assist of the 2nd class reverts to Polit Assist of the 3rd class.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr H Bhimasena Rau is posted as Assist Account Genl Punjab with effect from 13th of April,

The following substantive appointments are made with effect from the 15th of April vice Mr A F Ashton Deputy Comr Northern India Salt Revenue retired—Mr J Bolster Assist Comr Northern India Salt Revenue to be Deputy Comr and Mr A E Cline Superint Northern India Salt Revenue to be Assist Comr Northern India Salt Revenue

Mr C F Cowie is posted as Assist Comptroller Central Provinces with effect from the 25th of April 1904.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut V A S Keighley 18th Tiwana Lancers A-de-C to H E the Viceroy to be Adjt of H E the Viceroy's Body Guard vice Capt H N Holden appointed Commandant dated 29th April.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the I A with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India; Second Lieut Lawrence Gall dated 9th April.

Col J M Beamish M D R A M C to officiate as Principal Medical Officer Bengal Command with the temporary rank of Surg Genl vice temporary Surg Genl R dela C Corbett M D, D S O deceased with effect from the 30th March.

Lieut C I T B Moffitt R A M C is granted the temporary rank of Col whilst offig as Principal Medical Officer of a dist vice Col (temporary Surg (Genl) Beamesh with effect from the 29th March.

Capt S W King 5th L I to be temporary additional Asst Secy dated 1st April.

Lieut T C Fraser Royal Garrison Artillery to be Ordnance Officer 5th class dated 15th April.

The Viceroy and Govr Genl has been pleased to make the following appointment on H E personal staff with effect from the 19th April.

To be Aide-de-Camp—Risaldar Major Abdul Aziz Sardar Bahadur 5th Cavalry vice Risaldar Major Debi Dyal Singh Sardar Bahadur deceased.

Maj P C Rynd I A to be Supply and Transport Officer 2nd class with effect from the 19th April.

Capt C B Byers I A to be Supply and Transport Officer 4th class with effect from the 13th April.

Lieut W E S Johnson I A 8th Pioneers to be Supply and Transport Officer 6th class on probation with effect from the 17th March—Joined on his appointment on the 13th April.

Col B T Watson C B, D S O British Service to command a 2nd class dist in India with the temporary rank of Brig-Genl vice Major Genl W C Black I A vacated dated 12th April

Subject to H M's approval the undermentioned Maj is granted the temporary rank of Lieut Col whilst serving as Brigade Comdt I A. Ernest William Stuart King Mackenzie D S O 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force)—18th March.

The promotion of Second Lieut E P A Meiville 23rd Sikh Pioneers to the rank of Lieut notified in Military Dept Notification No 1064 of 1903 is antedated to the 14th May 1902.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut E G Wace R E Assist Eng 2nd Grade, State Railway are replaced the disposal of the Military Depart with effect from the 5th Feb

Mr. G Denehars, Sup Engr 3rd Class temporary rank State Railways and Engineer-Chief for Construction W is appointed as a temporary measure to officiate as Dey Engineer-in-chief Southern Section W in addion to his other duties

Mr A Dyson offig 1st Loco Sup in Class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways is a temporary measure placed in charge of current duties of the office of Dedy Love Superint N W Ry with effect from the forenoon of the 8 h March 1 04 and till such time as he is relieved by Mr A Peyton

G V Martyn Chief Eng 2nd Class State Railways (on leave) is permitted to retire from the service of Govert under Article 465 G S Regulations with effect from the 14th May 904

Maj H Bonham-Carter R E in Class II Grade I of the Superior Revenue Establishment of state Railways whose service are lent to the Madras R Com has been granted, by H M Secy of State for India furlough for fifteen days extension of the nineteen months and twenty-one days leave referd to in P W D N tification No. 431 (Railways) date the 1st Dec 1903

With reference to P W D Notification No. 147 (Railways) dated the 13th April 1904 Mr J G Maclean offig Assist Traffic Supt N W R reverted to his substantive appointment of Traffic Inspectors, with effect from the 11th April 1904

With reference to Govt of India, P W D Notification No 1 dated the 1 anry 1897 Capt S G Rivett-Carnac, R E Eve Eng 2nd Grade is permanently transferred to the P W D and is posted to the Minor Administrations List.

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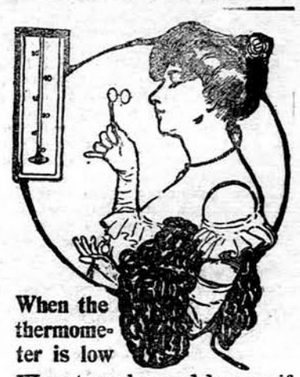

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## ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. Laveran, in a paper to the Academy of Sciences, Paris, has confirmed earlier observers in recognising the Trypanosome Gambiense (of the Gambia), which causes the "sleeping sickness" of Africans as of the same species as the Trypansome Ugandense (of Uganda). The sleeping sickness being only the last phase of the infection, often never reached, he proposes to employ the name "Trypanosome humaine," which covers all phases of the disease resulting from it.

The "Scientific American" discusses the recent loss of our submarine off the Nab, and refers it to the limited range of her periscope, which, being directed towards the approaching battleship, failed to show the fatal steamer. An improved periscope recently described in a supplement to the "Scientific American," has five separate lenses, four looking to the four quarters of the compass, and conveying a reduced image sufficient for enabling the navigator to see all round the horizon, and a fifth looking ahead and giving an image of the true size without distortions.

This new periscope, or else more than one ordinary periscope and their observers, may suffice in clear, calm weather, but, as the journal remarks "the troubles of blindness" begin to overtake all submarines when the wind freshens and the sea rises. Then with the pitching of the boat, the periscope rocks, and the view swings from sea to sky, and sky to sea, while the salt spray is blown against the glass of the tube. Some inventor should devise a means of automatically keeping the line of sight of the periscope in a level position.

The "perspectartigraph" is a new drawing instrument of Mr. Otto Eichenberger, of Geneva Switzerland. It is rather too complicated for description here, but consists of a telescope drawing pencil, and board mounted on a tripod like a theodolite, and it enables a person with little or no knowledge of perspective to make a perspective drawing from nature mechanically.

Some time ago we mentioned that a foreigner had invented an apparatus for taking the shape or contour of the whole body. Mr. John Gray, of the Anthropological Institute, London has also brought out a cephalograph to do the like for the skull. It is based on the principle already familiar to us in the appliances hatters use to take the shape of the head.

Petroleum briquettes, yielding thrice as much heat as ordinary coal, but leaving no ashes, and weighing less than coal are manufactured by M. Maestracchi, of Coburb. The petroleum is mixed with soft soap, resin, caustic soda lye then heated and solidified. The mixture is then run into briquette moulds, and heated in a stove for ten or fifteen minutes. The briquettes are then cooled for a day or two, and are fit for use.

Biologists admit that psychic centres are localised in the cortex of the brain. The function of language, for example, is perverted or suppressed when a certain portion of the frontal lobes of the brain is altered or destroyed. Dr. Grasset, in a recent work on "Spiritism" holds that the centres of automatism and sub-consciousness form together a kind of polygonal area. In the "Revue de Philosophie" he also discusses the question of an immaterial soul and its relation to these psychic centres of the brain and he concludes that the two conceptions are not incompatible. Intelligence, he argues, is a faculty of the soul. One cannot localise it in an organ. The psychic function, however, is more complex. It comprises the immaterial intelligence and the thought expressed, associated, as we observe it in human life. For this psychic function a material organ or instrument as well as the immaterial intelligence is required, and this organ is the cortex of the brain. Whether the psychic centre of the cortex only serves to clothe the idea, to express the thought or intervenes otherwise, what does it matter to the biologist so long as he can localise the centre?

These centres of the brain are as indispensable for the expression of the highest intelligence as for the lowest automatisms. Consequently the biologist may endeavour to localise the centres of higher as well as of lower intelligence. This quest, however, is distinct from the study of the principle of intelligence. Hence physchology should not become a department of biology. Psychology is the science of will and conscience. Biology is the science of the cerebral instrument whose intervention is necessary for the regular working of that will and conscience. Each of these two sciences has its own domain, and there is no contradiction between them. It is curious to find that after going from one extreme to the other, from the motion of a purely immaterial to a purely material mind, to a brain "secreting thought" as an electric battery secrets electricity, scientific thinkers are coming round to the union or conciliation of the two conceptions—namely, a brain which is the material organ of an immaterial soul.

A floral map of the United States will be exhibited by the U.S. Bureau of Plant Industry at the St. Louis exhibition. It will cover six acres of a sloping hill, and every State will be outlined by a under path. Plants grown in the different States will be represented in the map either out of doors or under glass. A school of gardening will be held beside it, and there will also be a model school garden provided by the Government. School gardens are becoming popular in the States.

It is stated that Professor and Mdme. Curie are going to the United States to look for deposits of radium. They expect to find more of it there than is available in Bohemia.

It would, perhaps, be worth while to try if the new N or N1 rays of Blondlet are of any use as a test for death. These rays are emitted by the living brain spinal cord, muscles heart, and other organs, and they are revealed by their effect on the phosphorescence of sulphide of calcium. We have not seen it stated that the body after death still emits the rays, and experiment might be made to ascertain.

Major Crompton, the well-known electrical engineer, who rendered service in applying electricity to the operations of the Army in the Transvaal, and has also advised the military authorities in engineering matters has been accorded the honorary rank of major in the Regular Army, on his retirement from the temporary service he undertook in connection with the Boer War.

Dr. Bond, of Gloucester, has lately put forth a pamphlet on the advantages to be derived from "skipping" as a systematic exercise. He has even gone so far as to invent an improved rope with which the exercise may be most advantageously performed, and has bestowed upon his invention the name of "Girbola." Dr. Bond points out the wide range of muscular action which the exercise requires the muscles of the arms, legs, and chest being called into simultaneous activity; and he dwells also upon the ease with which the required efforts can be graduated to meet the necessities of the skipper, and to keep pace with progressive improvements in his or her condition. Dr. Bond strongly recommends that the exercise be practised for a few minutes on first rising from bed, or after a bath and speaks from personal experience of its efficacy in giving vigour to the muscles and tone to the circulation, even in a subject no longer in the heyday of youth. He specially recommends it in all the cases of weak heart in which exercises are calculated to be useful and recommends it as a daily custom for all persons engaged in sedentary occupations, and especially in occupations requiring brainwork, as the best possible means of counteracting the tendency to local congestions which such occupations may involve. The "Hospital" to which we are indebted for a summary of Dr Bond's proposals says:—"We can not but feel that the chief impediment to the general acceptance of Dr Bond's views, and the general practice of his recommendations, is to be found in their very simplicity; and we think he has done well to bring out his "girbola," even if only as a means of reaching the somewhat dull imagination of the average man. The injunction to 'skip and be well' is fairly comparable with that to 'wash and be clean,' and deserves at least a corresponding degree of attention."

Mr. Nikola Tesla is known throughout the scientific world as a worker of eminence and of striking originality, whose investigations have in the past helped very materially in the progress of electrical science. Of recent years less has been heard than formerly of Mr. Tesla's work, but it has been generally known that he has been engaged on extensive investigations on the æetheric transmission of electrical energy. The honour of having induced Mr. Tesla to break his long silence belongs to the Electrical World and engineer of New York, who has succeeded in obtaining a communication for publication in the special anniversary issue of march 5' 1904. He tells us that much has already been done to make his system of 'World Telgraphy' commercially available; and he is at present designing a power-plant for the Canadian Niagara Power Company which will distribute æetherically ten thousand horse-power under a tension of ten million volts. We certainly wish Mr. Tesla every success in his great work but we have doubts as to the stability of the foundations on which his speculations are based."

### BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the 'Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap,' see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by ll Chemists, Grocers, &c.


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POISONS THE BLOOD.

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Mr. Charles Zoti, writing from Buffalo Café, Oxford Street, East London, Cape Colony, on Dec. 4th, 1903, says: "Two years ago, whilst in England, I suffered agonies from indigestion. After other medicines had failed, I was persuaded to try Mother Seigel's Syrup. One bottle effected a decided improvement, and today my digestion is all I could wish."

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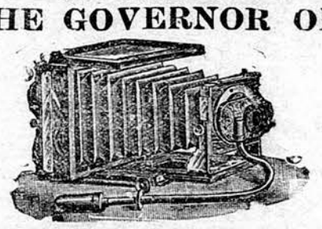

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There was a young man from afar!
Who said, "I love a Cigar."
A friend who was wise
Said "Buy BRESSELHUYS";
And he bought one, and
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Should any difficulty arise in obtaining these Cigars, please apply to—

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Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

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HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA
VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.
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Is a quick and certain Remedy for

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TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

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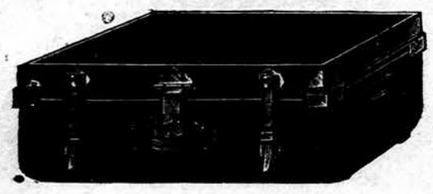
### THE VICEREGAL TRUNK.



Enamelled black with gold rims. Clamped corners to lid and side. Two leather straps for fastening sides, leather handle in centre under lock. Very strong Brass lock and clamp. Highly polished, enamel inside and out. A well made and thoroughly good trunk in every way.

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The Canvas with which these trunks are covered is treated by a special process which renders is impervious to water and rot.

Well made, bound with leather and leather corners.

SIZES : 30 32 34 ins.

Light Brown, Rs. **34-8, 37-8, 39-8**
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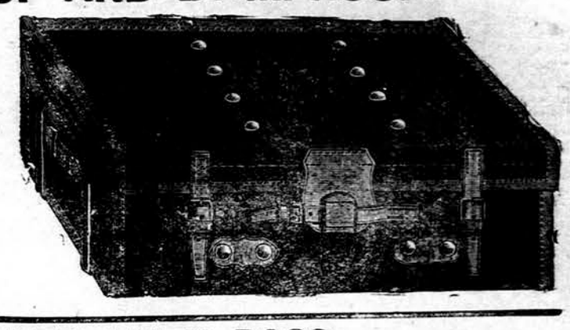

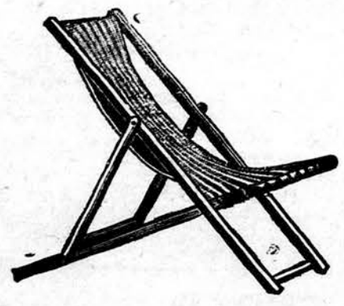

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**Light and Portable Chairs**, stoutly made of teakwood, covered striped canvas.

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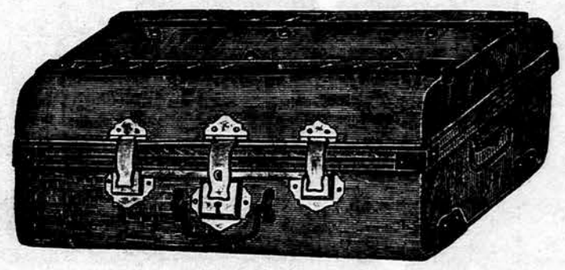

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### SOILED LINEN BAGS.

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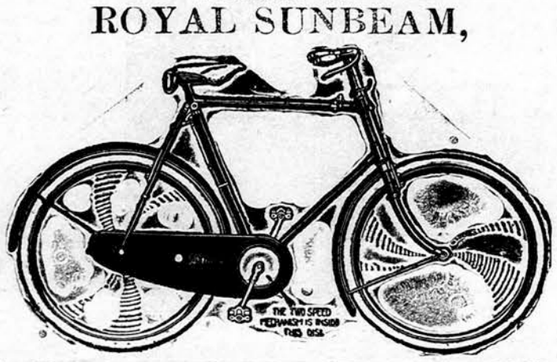


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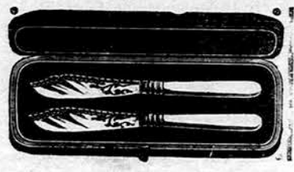
BOMBAY & POONA.

Spirit Kettle
Best Electro Silver Plate, Rs. 83.



Sterling Silver Blades. Mother-of-Pearl handles, in case, Rs. 35.

Best electro Silver Plate on Nickel Silver Ivory handle or Mother-of-Pearl, Rs. 3.

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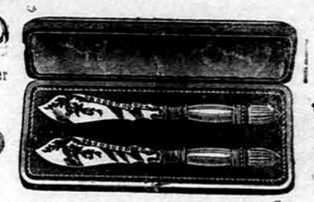

Sterling Silver Blades, Rs. 30. Plain, complete, in case. Electro Plate on Nickel Silver, Rs 16.

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Sterling Silver throughout. Blade and handles. Hand engraved. Rs. 32.

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Complete TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE, 4 pieces. Floral engraving as illustrated, Sugar and Cream, gilt inside. Best electro Silver Plated on Brittania Metal, Rs. 75.

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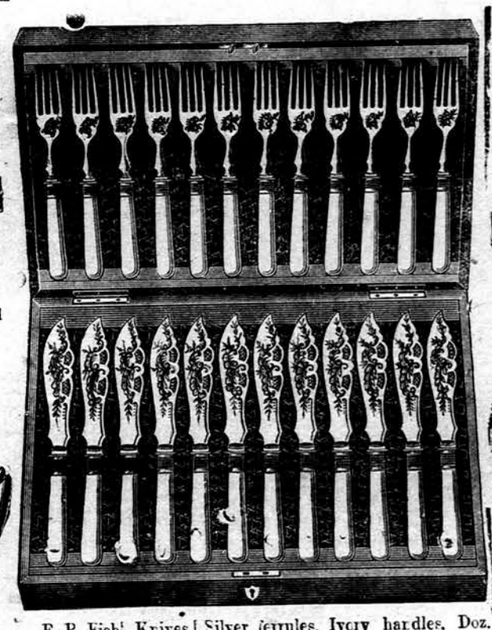

E. P. Fish Knives, Silver ferrules, Ivory handles. Doz. pairs in case, Rs. 75, ½ dozen pairs in case, Rs. 42.

Service of 3 Pieces. Triple electro Silver plated on pure white Nickel Silver. Rs. 80.

Teapot Best electro Silver plated on Brittania Metal. Rs. 22.

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

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